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Conference to launch appeal

AMMAN (Petra) — The Executive Committee of the General Islamic Conference for Bait Al Maqdes (Holy Jerusalem) on Monday stressed the importance of launching a world-wide information campaign to inform the international community on the importance of Jerusalem to the Muslim World and to refute the Israeli claims to the holy mosque there. At a meeting held at the office of the General Islamic Conference, participants stressed the necessity of issuing a bulletin in English, "Jerusalem's Appeal," to be circulated throughout Europe and the world. The chairman of the Executive Committee, Dr. Kamel Al Sharif, reviewed the latest developments at Al Aqsa Mosque and the Arab and Muslim reactions to them, at the official and popular levels. Participants also discussed means of countering the Israeli aggressions on Al Aqsa Mosque.

Qadhafi, Benjedid meet today

ALGERIA (AP) — Algerian President Chadli Benjedid will meet today with Libyan leader Muammar Qadhafi on Tuesday, the official Algerian news agency APS announced Monday. It did not say where the meeting would take place, but reported separately that Mr. Benjedid on Monday went to In-azouga, a locality near the Libyan border about 2,000 kilometres south-east of Algiers. The two leaders have been at odds since August, 1984, when Colonel Qadhafi launched a surprise treaty of unity with Algeria's Western neighbour, Morocco. Algerian-Moroccan relations have been strained for the past decade because of the opposition by the Algerian-based Polisario movement in the Moroccan-occupied Western Sahara.

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Meeting to discuss Arab workers under occupation

AMMAN (Petra) — Conditions of workers and employers in the occupied Arab territories will be discussed during a meeting on Tuesday at the Ministry of Labour and Social Development. The meeting, which will be presided over by Minister of Labour and Social Development Khaled Al Haj Hassan, will be attended by representatives of the Ministry of Occupied Territories Affairs, the Royal Commission for Jerusalem Affairs, the Amman Chamber of Industry, the General Federation of Jordanian Chambers of Commerce and the General Federation of Trade Unions.

Mubarak to seek W. European support

PARIS (R) — Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak is expected to call for greater West European efforts to promote Middle East peace talks when he speaks at the Council of Europe in Strasbourg on Tuesday. Mr. Mubarak will be the first Arab head of state to address the assembly of 21 parliamentary democracies. Diplomatic sources said he was likely to focus on moves to convene an international conference on the Middle East.

Egypt cuts oil price and output

CAIRO (R) — Egypt on Monday decreed a cut in its oil prices of between \$1 and \$3 a barrel and reduced output by nearly 200,000 barrels per day (bpd). Egypt's Middle East News Agency reported there was no significant change in the state-owned oil company, the Egyptian General Petroleum Corporation (EGPC), which sells oil to foreign companies at a price of about \$8.70 a barrel. The agency said the reduction in output would only affect exports.

White House denies KGB defection

WASHINGTON (AP) — White House spokesman Larry Speakes on Monday denied published reports that a senior Soviet KGB major-general "defected" to the United States last summer. Asked to comment on a U.S. News and World Report story about the defector, Speakes replied, "that story is not correct; that there was a major KGB defector back in May. Not so."

Italian novelist Moravia remarries

ROME (R) — Italian novelist Alberto Moravia, 78, married a Spanish woman less than half his age in a civil ceremony on Rome's Capitoline Hill on Monday. The author, who for more than 50 years has chronicled the foibles of Rome's bourgeoisie, married 32-year-old Carmen Liera, with whom he has lived for the past three years. Moravia's first wife, Elsa Morante, died two months ago. The couple had been separated since 1962 but Morante, a prominent novelist in her own right and a devout Roman Catholic, always opposed divorce.

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Jordan-PLO talks continue with no sign of breakthrough

By Lamis K. Andoni
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — Talks between Jordan and the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) continued for the second day on Monday with no signs of a breakthrough that could push the Middle East peace process forward.

A statement issued by Petra, the Jordanian News Agency, said a three-hour meeting by the Jordanian-Palestinian sides headed by Prime Minister Zaid Rifai and Yasser Arafat respectively discussed efforts to convene an international conference on the Middle East attended by the five permanent members of the U.N. Security Council and all parties involved in the Arab-Israeli conflict, including the PLO. "The two sides reviewed the various dimensions of the (proposed) conference and the prerequisites for its success," Petra said.

Jordanian officials indicated that there has been no decisive result from the talks between the

two sides yet. They said the talks were expected to continue through Tuesday.

His Majesty King Hussein visited the Prime Minister Zaid Rifai and Yasser Arafat respectively before Mr. Rifai's talks with Mr. Arafat started. But Petra, which reported the visit, did not say what was discussed between the King and the prime minister.

In other developments on Monday, Foreign Minister Taber Al Masri and Mr. Arafat held separate talks with the Soviet ambassador to Jordan, Alexander Zinchuk, and the talks were expected to have focused on the current Middle East situation and the ongoing Jordanian-Palestinian consultations.

Mr. Arafat and a high-powered PLO delegation held two rounds of talks with the King on Sunday after the PLO chairman's arrival here on Saturday.

In those two rounds of talks, according to the Jordanian officials, the King and Mr. Arafat discussed issues in general terms and did not go into specifics. In Monday's talks, however, specific points concerning the Middle East peace process were discussed at length, as the official statement indicated.

The two key issues that are holding up the convening of an international conference are the PLO's position on U.N. Resolutions 242 and 338 and Palestinian representation in the suggested conference and the form and function of the conference.

The U.S., which has agreed in principle to the idea of convening an international conference, insists that the PLO accept 242 and 338 before it is allowed to take part in the conference.

In the Amman talks the PLO

(Continued on page 4)

Attas appeals for aid to rebuild Aden

ADEN (R) — South Yemen's new leader Haider Abu Baker Al Attas has appealed for international aid to help his government rebuild Aden, devastated by 12 days of bitter fighting between rival Marxist factions.

In a televised address Sunday night, he also pledged to continue a foreign policy based on non-interference, and to boost ties with the Soviet Union, Ethiopia and other states in the Arabian Peninsula.

Up to 13,000 people died in the fighting, officials said. Damage is estimated at hundreds of millions of dollars.

"We urge Arab countries, socialist states and world organisations to help us overcome the bloody results of fighting... it is our first priority," said Mr. Attas, named interim head of state on Friday after President Ali Nasser Mohammad was ousted.

"We will continue our foreign policy. We will work to boost ties with Ethiopia, Moscow and states in the Arabian Peninsula with whom we have mutual interests," he added.

In Kuwait, a South Yemeni embassy official said an envoy of

the new leadership in Aden would visit Kuwait and Oman soon.

Two Soviet plane loads of food and medical supplies arrived at Aden airport on Monday, but there was no indication the airport was open to commercial flights.

A spokesman at Aden port said they would operate only during daytime "until further notice."

On Sunday, British officials in Djibouti said South Yemeni authorities had banned further evacuation of foreigners by sea, saying foreign nationals who wished to leave should fly out.

Some 6,000 foreigners were evacuated after fighting broke out on Jan. 13, and about 1,000 remain in the country.

Schools, banks and government offices remained closed as authorities sought to restore water supplies and find shelter for hundreds of families left homeless by the fighting.

Mr. Attas, a 49-year-old engineer who served under Mr. Mohammad as prime minister, was appointed interim leader by the central committee of the ruling Yemeni Socialist Party (YSP).

In his speech Sunday night, he

accused Mr. Mohammad of plotting to physically liquidate YSP members. Many conspirators had fled abroad, he said.

Mr. Mohammad's whereabouts were not known. Earlier reports said he was in his home province of Abyan, some 160 kilometres east of Aden.

In North Yemen, diplomatic sources said he was believed to be massing tribesmen at Abyan to try to recapture the capital. A radio station apparently broadcasting from Abyan said he had given his opponents until Wednesday to surrender.

The radio, in a broadcast on Monday, described changes in South Yemen as unconstitutional. The charge came in a statement by 14 members of the central committee of the YSP sacked by the new leadership according to the radio, heard in Taiz, a town near the border.

The committee members denied there had been a plot to liquidate YSP politburo officials and said South Yemen's Supreme People's Council was the only body competent to dismiss them.



KING VISITS NRA: His Majesty King Hussein Monday visits departments of the Natural Resources Authority (NRA) accompanied by Prime Minister Zaid Al Rifai, Court Minister Adnan Abu Odeh, Minister of Energy and Mineral Resources Hisham Al Khatib (left), NRA Director General

Yusuf Al Nimri and other officials. During the visit, King Hussein was briefed on the NRA's activities in prospecting for oil and other minerals in Jordan. King Hussein toured the computer section and an earthquake seismological observatory unit (Petra photo)

Gemayel faces mounting crisis after failure to convene cabinet

BEIRUT (Agencies) — Lebanese President Amin Gemayel ran into a fresh crisis of confidence on Monday when he failed to gather his cabinet to discuss a Syrian-brokered militia accord to end civil war.

Only three of the nine cabinet ministers responded to his plea by taking their seats at the presidential palace at Baabda, palace sources told Reuters.

Mr. Gemayel, hit by growing military and economic pressure, had asked the cabinet to meet for the first time in five months, to refer the accord to parliament.

Prime Minister Rashid Karami and Muslim ministers refused to attend the session to protest Mr. Gemayel's rejection of the Syrian-sponsored peace plan.

The boycott heightened the president's isolation since his loyalists crushed his main Christian rival, militia chief Elie Hobeika, in fierce fighting Jan. 15 and effectively scuttled the peace pact.

Monday's boycott and the political deadlock it caused came as fighting erupted anew along Beirut's dividing "green line" and in the mountains east of the capital.

Opposition to the plan triggered a bloody power struggle in the Christian camp Jan. 15, when Mr. Hobeika was ousted from the leadership of the "Lebanese Forces" militia and went into exile.

Muslim politicians boycotted Monday's cabinet session called by Mr. Gemayel saying they refused to take orders from him because he vetoed the Damascus pact.

Many Lebanese considered the treaty, the 10th agreement to end the civil war since it began in 1975, to be their country's last chance for peace.

Defence Minister Adel Oss-eyran indirectly accused Mr. Gemayel of putting "the entire country in danger" by rejecting the accord.

Mr. Karami said in a statement: "The president's stand regarding the accord is the reason behind the country's present crisis."

The other four Muslim members of his nine-man cabinet also snubbed Mr. Gemayel in line with a week-old campaign of non-cooperation and growing demands by Syria's Lebanese allies for the president's ouster.

By seeking to revive his paralysed government after torpedoing the accord, Mr. Gemayel is "throwing this ball into the court of others," said Mr. Karami.

That was a reference to Mr. Gemayel's statement in which he summoned the cabinet, saying he will submit the accord to parliament if the government fails to meet.

"Taking the accord to parliament is not in the cards at all,"

Mr. Karami said.

Constitutionally, the president cannot call for a parliament session or present any bill for a vote in the 99-seat legislature without cabinet approval.

Christian political and religious leaders have issued calls for a new dialogue on the accord, apparently to try to avert a major offensive by pro-Syrian militias ringing Mr. Gemayel's home village of Bikfaya and his Baabda palace.

Sources close to Lebanon's leftist militias told Reuters Syria had not changed its commitment to the peace pact.

"There is no way at all to deal with Gemayel," one source said. "He should be removed. All political and military options are still open."

The son of former President Suleiman Franjeh, one of Syria's allies in Lebanon, also dismissed Mr. Gemayel's latest proposal. "It is just a manoeuvre aimed at stalling," Robert Franjeh said Sunday.

Parliament Speaker Hussein Husseini also voiced support for the boycott against the president.

Mr. Gemayel vetoed the pact contending it made too many concessions to Muslims, who are demanding an equal share of power with the traditionally dominant Christians.

(Continued on page 4)

Palestinian woman hit by Israeli vehicle near Kalandiya

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (Agencies) — A Palestinian woman was injured on Monday when an Israeli army vehicle hit her near the Kalandiya refugee camp in the occupied West Bank.

An Israeli spokeswoman claimed that the incident happened when the driver of the vehicle, an Israeli soldier, "lost control" after Palestinians threw stones at the vehicle.

The vehicle was entering the Kalandiya refugee camp, 10 kilometres north of Jerusalem, when camp residents started stoning it, according to the Israeli version of the incident.

The driver ducked below the windshield to avoid injury and the vehicle swerved off the road, hitting the woman, the spokeswoman said.

The injured woman was taken to a local hospital for treatment. The identity of the woman and how seriously she was injured was not known.

Camp residents surrounded the car and started beating the officer, but Israeli troops arrived at the scene immediately and arrested two Palestinians, reports said.

In another development, Palestinian villagers on Sunday accused Israeli authorities of illegally uprooting several thousand olive trees in a dispute over land ownership in the occupied West Bank.

The Israeli occupation authorities recently removed about 2,000 trees and on Sunday destroyed dozens of replacements planted by a pacifist Arab-Jewish group seeking to partly compensate for the loss, villagers of the Hir Beit Al Lechim said.

"I lost about 50 trees. And yesterday afternoon the Israeli returned and took away the new trees planted by our friends," said one farmer.

Israeli authorities consider the area "state land" but Arab farmers in the village of 500 people said they were paying taxes on the terraced orchards before Israel occupied the West Bank in 1967.

The villagers, living by subsistence farming on a desolate hilltop 10 kilometres northwest of Jerusalem, said the uprooting had left them destitute.

(Continued on page 4)

Gunfire greets Peres at Bergen camp site

BERGEN, West Germany (Agencies) — Israeli Prime Minister Shimon Peres on Monday visited the site of a Nazi concentration camp here to the loud thumping sounds of nearby NATO shooting exercises.

The visit to the desolate, windswept camp site came on the second day of Peres' trip to West Germany. Then-Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin also visited Bergen-Belsen in 1975.

The visit to the camp was marked by the sound of NATO military manoeuvres gunfire in the distance. Machine gun and cannon fire could be heard throughout the approximately hour-long ceremony.

The Atlantic alliance's base is located about three kilometres from the Bergen-Belsen site.

A West German spokesman said that West German officials had requested NATO headquarters in Brussels to suspend Monday morning's military manoeuvres and shooting.

"Obviously, they reduced the noise somewhat. Normally it is a lot worse," he told the Associated Press. Police said that Dutch troops were carrying out the shooting practice.

Asked if the Israelis were upset about the NATO shooting during the ceremony at Bergen-Belsen, Peres spokesman Uri Savir said, "I don't want to comment on that."

U.S. warships edge closer to Sirte despite Libyan warning

WASHINGTON (Agencies) — U.S. navy warships are moving closer to the disputed Gulf of Sirte, despite Libyan leader Muammar Qadhafi's warning not to cross "the line of death," U.S. officials said Monday.

But they said there had been no decision to actually enter or fly over the gulf, which Libya claims as its territory.

"We are moving closer. There will be more movement in that direction today," said one of the officials, quoted by Reuters. The official was not identified.

The United States disputes Libya's claim to the gulf in the southern Mediterranean. In a 1981 confrontation, two U.S. navy jets shot down two Soviet-built Libyan fighters over the gulf.

The U.S. Sixth Fleet, including the aircraft carriers Coral Sea and Saratoga, began a week of manoeuvres in the Mediterranean north of Libya last Friday and U.S. officials have refused to rule out a challenge by navy fighters to Libya's claim to the gulf.

The United States, which accuses Libya of supporting "terrorism" and has tightened sanctions against Libya since the Dec. 27 attacks on the Rome and Vienna airports, has massed a fleet of 26 ships in the Mediterranean.

Administration officials say the exercises are designed to show resolve to operate in what the United States considers international waters. Col. Qadhafi has warned that any U.S. attack on his country would result in war.

U.S. officials said Libyan jets flew within visual range of American fighter jets north of the gulf

over the weekend but that there were no incidents.

Col. Qadhafi said on Saturday that Libyan fighter aircraft had carried out 18 interceptions over the gulf during the current crisis.

"We expect fighting any minute as long as the Americans are carrying out their manoeuvres," he told reporters aboard a Libyan naval vessel in the gulf.

He said he would sail for a possible confrontation with the U.S. Sixth Fleet. "I am going in my vessel to (parallel) 32.5, the line of death and the door to Sirte," Libyan official media quoted him as saying.

The parallel, the "red line" at which Col. Qadhafi said he was prepared to fight, lies some 180 kilometres north of Sirte port and across the top of the gulf.

In Brussels, the 12 European Common Market nations were considering banning arms sales to Libya but are unlikely to heed the U.S. call for broader economic sanctions, Luxembourg's foreign minister said on Monday.

The minister, Jacques Poos, said that strong commercial links between some of the Common Market's larger countries and Libya made it highly unlikely that the trading bloc would join the United States in banning all trade with Libya.

An arms embargo, of course, Mr. Poos told a reporter as he entered a meeting of Common Market foreign ministers. "But there will be no common European action on other kinds of sanctions."

In London, former U.S. President Jimmy Carter said President Reagan's efforts to isolate Libya had succeeded only in exa-

lting Col. Qadhafi and dividing Washington from its allies.

Mr. Carter, who was defeated by Mr. Reagan at the polls in 1980, said at a London news conference "... I think for our nation to act unilaterally, imposing sanctions which cost us practically nothing and demanding that our allies impose sanctions that will cost them heavily is doomed to fruitlessness."

Al Khurweidi Al Hamidi, a member of Libya's Revolutionary Command Council, said it was creating a state of war by embarking its Mediterranean fleet off the Libyan coast and ordering Americans to leave Libya.

U.S. economic sanctions against Libya were economic terrorism and included the freezing of \$3 billion worth of "the people's money stolen by America," he said in an interview with Reuters and the Abu Dhabi Al Itihad newspaper.

Rebels take second major Ugandan town

KAMPALA (R) — Uganda's National Resistance Army (NRA) guerrillas took the country's second town Jinja on Monday after capturing the capital Kampala on Sunday, Western diplomats said.

They said Jinja fell after a fierce lunchtime battle in which the NRA forces were joined by a smaller guerrilla group, the Uganda Freedom Movement (UFM).

NRA leader Yoweri Museveni, who entered Kampala for the first time in five years has assured the diplomatic corps that they and their nationals were safe (See page 8).

NEWS IN BRIEF

Fayez invited to visit Britain

AMMAN (Petra) — Speaker of the Lower House of Parliament Mr. Fayez has received an invitation from the speaker of the House of Commons in the United Kingdom to visit Britain. The invitation was extended to Mr. Fayez by British Ambassador to Jordan, Sir John Gifford.

Team discusses communicable diseases

AMMAN (Petra) — A special committee grouping representatives of the Ministries of Health and Agriculture, the United Nations and veterinarians has recommended that a special committee for communicable diseases be set up at the primary level. The new committee will be assigned the duties of combating diseases affecting both people and animals. The committee was formed on Jan. 20 by the Ministry of Health following an increase in diseases affecting both people and animals.

Minister fixes coffee prices

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Supply, Industry and Trade Rajab Al-Musasher Monday fixed the prices of roasted coffee as follows: 250 grammes of ordinary coffee with cardamom 735 fils; 250 grammes of semi-black coffee with cardamom 750 fils; 250 grammes of black coffee with cardamom 765 fils. Dr. Musasher said these prices will be in force as of Jan. 28.

Hawari inspects Zarqa-Sukhma road

AMMAN (Petra) — Ministry of Public Works Under Secretary Khalid Al-Hawari Monday inspected the progress of work at the Zarqa-Sukhma road project. The JD 6 million project is a 34 kilometre two-lane main road and it will link Zarqa Governorate with Jerash District Governorate. The new road will facilitate the flow of traffic and the transport of agricultural crops between the two areas and will develop areas adjoining the Zarqa River.

Jordan to attend seminar on AIDS

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordan is to take part in a scientific seminar on the disease AIDS (Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome) which is to open in Kuwait on Feb. 2. Dr. Mubashir Ayoub from the Basrah Hospital's disease section will attend the three-day seminar.

PTC director returns from Cairo

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordan has taken part in an international conference on transport which concluded in Cairo recently. According to Mr. Ibrahim Al-Mahadin, director of the Public Transport Corporation (PTC), the four-day conference discussed the transportation situation in developing nations and ways to cut transport expenses. Also discussed were means to protect roads and training of personnel involved in the transport sector. Mr. Mahadin said.

Karak Governorate to spend JD 353 million on investment projects over coming 5 years

KARAK (Petra) — A five-year plan for investment projects in Karak Governorate within the coming 1986-1990 national five-year plan provides for spending JD 353 million on investments in social services, developing manpower, health, education, agriculture, tourism and industry. The plan, which has been completed, envisages spending the lion's share, nearly JD 162.8 million, on the industrial sector throughout the 3,700 square kilometre governorate, which is inhabited by 111,000 people. The plan entails expanding programmes in vocational training for local manpower, establishing a training centre, at a cost of JD 492,000, which will accommodate 250 trainees annually in addition to offering training to workers employed by the Arab Potash Company, located near the southern tip of the Dead Sea.

Social development

Projects in social development are designed to stem poverty and provide rehabilitation for handicapped people. Facilities will be provided for the rehabilitation and special education of 150 deaf children, within programmes prepared by the Queen Alia Jordan Social Welfare Fund. There will be a centre for special education at Mu'ta University for mentally retarded children and social community centres in rural regions where local girls will be provided with training in handicrafts. The plan also provides for creating sports facilities and youth centres in major towns, including one in Karak which will comprise a complex for a stadium, gymnasium, hall and other utilities. A total of JD 9.441 million will be spent to develop the health sector in Karak Governorate with most of the money, nearly JD 8 million, being used to build a new hospital in Karak along with a nursing training college and an emergency and first aid training centre in addition to nine health and mother and child centres in most regions.

Education, training

In education, there are plans to increase the number of children in the compulsory stage (primary and preparatory education) from 17 per cent to 28 per cent of the population over the coming five years and reducing the number of students in the secondary stage from 3.8 per cent to 3.4 per cent. The plan also envisages increasing the number of students in the vocational training stream from 0.6 per cent to 1.4 per cent of the total population by the year 1990. A total of 12 million will be spent on

building vocational centres and schools to serve children in the compulsory stage. As for Mu'ta University, which is in Karak Governorate, plans have been made to spend JD 54 million on building faculties and other administration and utility buildings within the university's campus.

Housing, tourism

In housing, the plan envisages building 375 housing units in main towns and 125 housing units in rural regions in addition to six units for teachers and buildings for government departments, at a total cost of JD 5.5 million. The plan entails building a main hotel in Karak and developing traditional handicrafts for promoting tourism and also programmes for restoring and protecting archaeological sites in the governorate at a cost of JD 2.4 million.

Also included are projects to be carried out by municipal and village councils, mainly for lighting streets, installing sewerage systems, building retaining walls, shopping centres and handicraft zones and children's gardens at a total cost of JD 1.9 million. The plan provides for projects to improve transport facilities, agricultural roads and railroads at a cost of JD 81.4 million. Communications and postal services are to be improved at a cost of JD 11 million and electricity will be supplied to 19 new population settlements during the coming five-year plan at a cost of JD 4.215 million. The plan provides for building irrigation networks and dams and drilling wells at Wadi Al Mujib, Al Hassa and the eastern regions and also improving water networks for domestic and industrial purposes at a total cost of JD 63.825 million.

Agriculture

In agriculture, the plan provides for developing 85,000 dunums of land for planting fruit trees and creating pastures, increasing animal husbandry projects, protecting the soil and producing fodder. Also, slaughter houses and cooperative centres will be set up in the governorate and veterinary services expanded. In addition, a factory for processing tomato paste will be built. The total expenditure on agriculture is to amount to JD 17.756 million.

In mining and industry, the plan says that projects will be carried out to help promote production and marketing of phosphates, establishing industrial zones in Karak and other towns among other projects at a cost of JD 7.3 million.



Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Education Abdul Wahab Majali (second left) Monday attends the opening session of a pan-Arab seminar on educational planning, reforms and administration (Petra photo)

Majali addresses pan-Arab seminar on educational planning, administration

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Education Abdul Wahab Al-Majali Monday stressed the necessity for developing educational systems to cope with the challenges facing educational planners.

The minister was addressing a pan-Arab seminar on planning educational reforms and developing educational administration in the Arab World, organised by the Ministry of Education in cooperation with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO), which opened in Amman on Monday. Mr. Majali said that educational systems require periodic evaluation in the light of the increasing demand for education, the rising costs of education and the difficulties in providing the necessary financial resources.

He added that educational planners should adopt comprehensive planning as a strategy to tackle educational problems

and to achieve educational goals and that they should also take the right decisions to develop and improve education.

Mr. Majali stressed the importance of taking proper educational decisions, based on clear-cut objectives. These decisions, he said, should be examined and evaluated from time to time in order to assess their effectiveness and to provide a suitable atmosphere for making them a success. Concluding his speech, Mr. Majali expressed hope that the seminar will result in crystallising basic concepts for educational reform and creativity.

Also speaking at the seminar was Dr. Saliba Rofael, representative of UNESCO, who stressed UNESCO's interest in the future of education. He also reviewed UNESCO's plan of cooperation with a number of member states to organise and carry out programmes and seminars on

educational planning and administration at the national and regional levels.

UNESCO interest in educational planning in the Arab World is a response to the great efforts made by Arab education ministries since the early seventies to develop their educational system and the organisation's activities are in harmony with these governments' efforts of educational reforms and creativity, he continued.

During the week-long seminar, subjects relating to education and development in the Arab World and trends for developing elementary and secondary education as well as the coordination of educational policies will be discussed.

Taking part in the seminar are representatives of Syria, Lebanon, Iraq, Kuwait, the United Arab Emirates, Tunisia, Sudan, Yemen Arab Republic, the Democratic Republic of Yemen and Morocco.

Jordan, Egypt to sign initial agreement on joint holding company today

By Sa'ad G. Hattar
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — Jordan and Egypt will today sign an initial agreement on a joint holding company with a capital of \$50 million, shared equally by the two countries, according to Egyptian Ministry of Planning and International Investment First Secretary Hamdi Abdul Aziz.

Mr. Aziz, who is currently visiting Amman to sign articles of association and a basic charter for the holding company, said the company will start procedures to set up a joint maritime fishing company to be based in Alexandria.

The fishing company, with a capital of \$10 million, will operate

subsidiaries in the port city of Aqaba and Egyptian ports on the Red Sea. Mr. Aziz told the Jordan Times. He said the new venture would help achieve self-sufficiency in salt water fish for both countries. Jordan at present is dependent on imported fish, mainly from Oman and the Gulf region.

Mr. Aziz, who arrived here on Friday, met with Minister of Industry, Trade and Supply Rajai Mu'asher and Under Secretary Mohammad Saqqaf. The two sides discussed prospects for promoting export industries by increasing the volume of trade exchange between the two countries. The talks also discussed means to set up joint ventures to secure self-sufficiency in consumer com-

modities. According to Mr. Aziz, the new fishing company will not compete with the present fishing enterprises in the two countries. The new company will cooperate with existing activities, both government-owned and those run by the private sector in both countries, he added. The company is expected to be instrumental in introducing latest techniques in fishing and it will also sign contracts with neighbouring countries for cooperation and coordination in fishing-related affairs, he continued.

Mr. Aziz said the door is open for any country to become a shareholder in the company which, he said, would promote the fishing sector in the region.

Well-known scenes take on serenity, warmth in Hind Nasser's interpretations

By Najwa Najjar
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — As the viewer enters the exhibition hall he is taken into a serene world. What meets his eye are various subjects painted in either an abstract or impressionist style with the use of soft and warm colours. The paintings are done in oil, china ink, or a combination of both.

Mrs. Hind Sharif Nasser has used china ink because she feels it is a beautiful medium. "There is a magic in the way the colours are used," she told the Jordan Times. However, Mrs. Nasser noted that, unlike oil, china ink colours can not be darkened or lightened, and it has a gleam which is quite different from oil.

Mrs. Nasser has painted many places known to anyone who has lived or visited Jordan for any length of time, such as the Gulf of Aqaba, Petra, and Wadi Araba. However, because of the impressionistic and abstract interpretation of the subjects, the viewer can appreciate a different perspective of these well-known sights.

Although Mrs. Nasser is influenced by the impressionist style, unlike impressionists she does not paint "on the spot". Rather, she stores the experience in her mind, interprets it as she sees it, and then paints. Referring to her paintings on Petra and Wadi Araba, Mrs. Nasser said: "I do not feel I have captured what I want because it is bigger than a person. I am searching for the essence of the subject."

Themes of nature
Almost half of the paintings

deal with nature. Many, in particular, "Reflections on the Water" and "Misty Morning in Spring" may remind the viewer of Monet's work. Mrs. Nasser said that she has chosen this style because of the impressionists' love of nature. "Nature, to them, represents the freedom of spirit, the freedom of what was to be done," she stated. This love of nature and of the freedom that nature represents, exists within me as well, Mrs. Nasser added.

In addition, Mrs. Nasser succeeded not only in using the abstract style, but in painting abstract subjects. In "A Call for Prayer" and "Purity of Spring" she conveyed her meaning to the viewer with the use of colour.

To be somewhat satisfied with the finished result of the painting, Mrs. Nasser said that she must paint when she is almost without emotion. If she is in an emotional state, she said that she would not

be able to paint to her full potential. And as for the best time of day to paint, Mrs. Nasser said that night is a better time since it is calmer with none of the daily interruptions. However, that does not stop her from painting the moment she opens her eyes, or in the afternoon, or any time at all.

Mrs. Nasser has done both single and group exhibitions over the years. She hopes to finish a new collection to exhibit by the end of this year. The present exhibition which began Jan. 26 at the Marriott Hotel will end Jan. 28. The paintings are for sale with prices ranging from JD 130 to 600.

Attending the opening of the exhibition were Prime Minister Zaid Al Rifai, Minister of Higher Education Nasereddin Al Asad, Foreign Minister Taher Al Masri and Information Minister Mohammad Al Khatib in addition to a number of senior officials and ambassadors.



Art lovers attend the opening of Hind Nasser's exhibition at the Marriott Hotel (Al Ra'i photo)

Delegates call for more Arab cooperation in labour issues

ATF seminar on employment highlights workers' rights

By Sa'ad G. Hattar
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — A two-day seminar on pan-Arab cooperation in the field of labour concluded Monday with a call for further inter-Arab cooperation to promote the social and financial status of Arab expatriates.

The seminar, which was patronised by His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, issued a number of key recommendations to ease restrictions on the exchange of labourers between Arab states following steps to reduce foreign labour triggered by a slump in international oil prices and a reduction in government expenditures.

One recommendation called on Arab countries to intensify cooperation in labour-related issues on all levels. It stressed the need for Arab intellectuals to initiate studies and guidelines which could act as a reference for decision makers.

Another recommendation of the seminar, organised by the Amman-based Arab Thought Forum (ATF), ratified all Arab labour-related accords and recommended that the implementation of these agreements be in line with the current situation in the Arab World. Priority should be given to Arab workers unless vacancies require otherwise said another recommendation, which also stressed the need for inter-Arab agreements on labour

to include provisions such as social security and medical coverage. The seminar also called on Arab states to adopt realistic and fair policies on wages which take into consideration the type of work, productivity and labour charges.

Another recommendation called on countries importing and exporting manpower to adopt and implement bilateral and multilateral policies and programmes including setting up joint training courses and projects to promote the skills of labourers. They also suggested that job opportunities should be provided for labourers returning to their homeland. The recommendation also called for giving individual and collective grants which could help labour exporting countries overcome economic setbacks as a result of large numbers of workers returning to their country.

Participants earlier discussed working papers on the European experience in dealing with the return of labourers to their homelands and Arab cooperation in the field of labour migration.

International Labour Organisation (ILO) Assistant Secretary

General Ghaleb Barakat, in an interview with the Jordan Times, said the ILO was forming a special committee to be entrusted with conducting investigations on the situation of labourers in the occupied Arab territories. A sub-committee is due to visit Jordan as part of a fact-finding mission and they will contact officials from the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), he said. The sub-committee is currently visiting Syria for the same purpose. Mr. Barakat added.

During Monday's morning session, which was chaired by Minister of Planning Abdullah Nsour, the assembly discussed a working paper presented by Arab Labour Organisation (ALO) Assistant Director General Abdul Muhsein Musalem. The working paper tackled Arab regulations on labour migration between Arab states and it suggested solutions to the effects of labour exchange.

One of the pressing issues, as stated by the ALO official, was to foster financial and moral support for Arab labourers by giving them priority over other nationalities in Arab countries where they work. Mr. Musalem added that Arab workers should be granted their basic rights as stipulated in the 1975 Arab labour agreement. New vacancies, labour rights, encouraging investment and the transfer of capital to be used in investment projects should all be given due attention, he said.

Agricultural committee discusses loan rescheduling

AMMAN (Petra) — The Lower House of Parliament Agricultural Committee held a meeting Monday under the chairmanship of Muflih Al Odattallah and in the presence of Minister of Agriculture Ahmad Dakqhan and other senior officials. The committee discussed a request submitted by farmers in the central area of the Kingdom to reschedule their long-term loans.

Agricultural Credit Corporation (ACC) Director General Sami Al Sumra said the request would be considered in accordance with government directives and taking into account farmers' financial situations as well as production and current prices.

Also discussed was the agricultural situation in the Jordan Valley and the president of the Jordan Valley Farmers' Association Adel Al Shamayleh who welcomed the new members to the union. Dr. Khalidoun Al Dhaheer, the director general of the

Arab union reviews trends, research in cement industry

AMMAN (Petra) — The Arab Union for Cement and Building Materials (AUCBM) opened a two-day meeting in Amman on Monday to review a report by the union's secretariat on achievements and research work conducted in the past year and new trends in the cement industry and marketing.

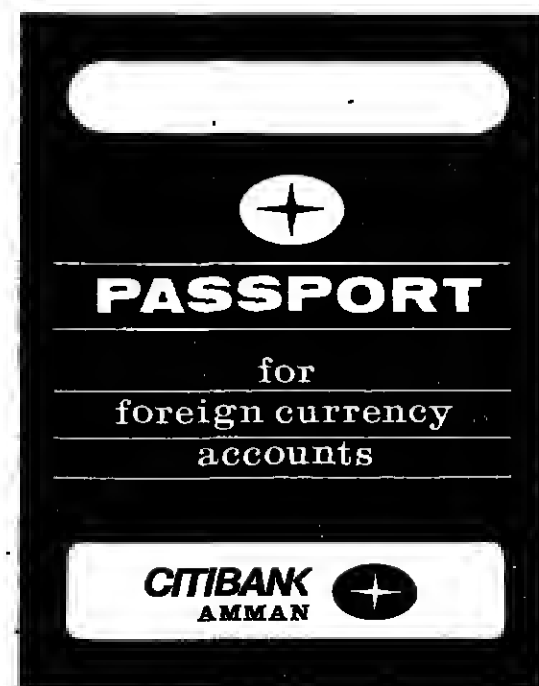
Representatives from 11 Arab states are taking part in the meeting and will study new techniques adopted in Syria and Jordan for the production of cement and other building materials. The delegates represent some 75 cement companies, specialised organisations and research centres in the Arab World.

At the outset of the meeting Prince Sultan Ibn Mohammad Ibn Saud of Saudi Arabia, who chairs the union, made a speech paying tribute to the national policies adopted by Jordan, under His Majesty King Hussein and the great economic and social progress achieved in Jordan. He also welcomed two new members to the union: Dr. Khalidoun Al Dhaheer, the director general of the

Jordan Cement Factories Company (JCFC), and Mr. Babkr Al Tjani from Sudan. He also paid tribute to the JCFC for organising the meeting.

On the union's agenda are relations between the union and other international organisations and arrangements for a technical meeting to be held in Amman in the first half of September. The September meeting, in which 25 Arab countries and organisations will be represented, will discuss ways of stemming pollution in the cement industry, the treatment of industrial waste, the introduction of modern techniques in packing processes. It will also endorse a protocol on joint cooperation between the Royal Scientific Society (RSS) in Jordan and an industrial research centre in Syria.

The AUCBM, which was established in 1977, is designed to develop cooperation among industrial sectors in the Arab World in the manufacture of building materials, the production of cement, the marketing of products and making available building materials.

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Time to shed an albatross

By Rami G. Khouri

If we are to believe conventional wisdom on the subject, we are near or at the point where current Arab-Israeli peace-making efforts should succeed or fail. While I am not wholly convinced that a failure to make a breakthrough now in peace-making efforts will lead to a permanent and irrevocable collapse of our hopes for a negotiated peace, it would surely appear that the central actors would require a very long time indeed to muster once again the sort of energy, determination, and stamina that has been displayed during the past 18 months.

What is interesting is that the advocates of a negotiated peace on both sides of the Arab-Israeli conflict should be so hemmed in by opposition within their own camps. Prime Minister Peres of Israel, aware of the power of the right in Israel, feels he has made as many gestures as he can in trying to meet Arab demands for an international conference. But he refuses to accept the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) as a negotiating partner.

On the Arab side, Jordan and the PLO feel they have made a good gesture in the February 11 accord. The rest of the Arab World, of which Syria is probably the most important political actor

in this respect, feels that the Arab peace terms agreed upon at the Fez summit of 1982 should form the basis for any peace talks.

On the face of it, we may have a stalemate. According to the positions that have been made public, there is little prospect of convening an international conference on terms acceptable to all sides. But beneath the surface, things may not be as discouraging.

I am struck, for example, by a recent public opinion poll in Israel for the newspaper Ha'aretz showing that 30 per cent of the Israeli public supports the establishment of a Palestinian state in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. And about 41 per cent of Israelis feel that, in principle, the Palestinians have the right to a state of their own. These statistics are not mind-boggling, to be sure. But they are an interesting counterpoint to the widespread Arab mentality that refuses to see any chance of compromise by Israelis on the question of the occupied territories or Palestinian rights.

In my legendary naivete, I suspect that the 30 per cent of Israelis who acknowledge the right of the Palestinians to a state in the West Bank and Gaza is not so much the tip of the iceberg, but perhaps its abutment. I find it quite significant

that one-third of Israelis would accept a Palestinian state today, while Israel and the Palestinians are engaged in a cycle of violence and death. If one-third of Israelis accept a Palestinian state in these circumstances, I wonder: how many would accept to coexist with a Palestinian state if the Palestinians in turn made it clear that they would coexist in peace with an Israeli state that withdrew from the territories occupied in 1967?

My personal guess is that a majority of Israelis would do so, though of course there is no way to support or prove this feeling. I can only suspect or guess what Israelis might do in the future. What does this have to do with current efforts at peace-making?

We are told by every foreign official, visitor or friend that the PLO should "accept" United Nations Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338 in order to unblock the peace process. The PLO remains unconvinced, and says that it should not have to make such a major concession on a unilateral basis, without receiving in return an equivalent concession from Israel or the United States.

I think the PLO is right on substance, and wrong on tactics. In effect, the PLO has accepted the political essence of 242 in the Feb-

ruary 11 agreement and the Fez summit declarations: the partition of historical (mandated) Palestine, and coexistence between Israeli and Palestinian states. But the PLO and the Arabs have tied this to the acceptance by Israel and the United States of the right of Palestinian national self-determination.

If the Palestinian "acceptance" of 242 is so important to initiating a genuine peace process — as we are told, these days, on most Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays — and if the PLO has already accepted the politically operative heart of 242 by agreeing to a Jordanian-Palestinian confederation coexisting with Israel, then it is to the detriment of the Palestinians only if a potential peace dynamic is delayed because of undue insistence on what I believe are only procedural issues.

There is no way to know how Israel and the United States would respond to a Palestinian "acceptance" of 242/338. But the PLO and the Palestinians should muster their political courage — and their strength and faith in themselves as a nation of four million people who can hold their head high in the mirror of 20th Century history — and find a means of using the 242/338 syndrome to

their advantage, instead of continuing to be victims and hostages to it.

The political imperative is to call the bluff of the Israelis and the Americans, at a moment when we are told that this is a historic opportunity for peace and the achievement of Palestinian rights through negotiations. We will only know if negotiations through an international conference are initiated. And that will only happen, it seems, if the PLO "accepts" to negotiate on the basis of 242 and 338. If so, then the Palestinian leadership should summon the courage and creativity to overcome the silly obstacle of 242/338. I say "silly" deliberately, because it is silly for the future of four million Palestinians to be frozen for the sake of a set of words written in 1967, when the PLO was hardly known outside a few Arab circles.

As was done in the February 11 accord, the PLO should find a more sophisticated way of calling the American/Israeli bluff — by "accepting" to negotiate on the basis of 242/338 while also demanding the implementation of other United Nations resolutions that call for Palestinian self-determination. This kind of move should not be interpreted by the

Palestinian leadership as being a show of weakness — if for the simple reason that the move has been made already in the February 11 accord, which accepts to negotiate on the basis of all relevant U.N. resolutions. It would be, rather, a show of considerable strength, certitude, self-assuredness and political confidence.

The PLO should not see 242 only as the document that calls for resolving the Palestinian "refugee problem," without referring to Palestinian self-determination. It should also note the resolution's reaffirmation of the principle of the non-acquisition of territory by force (the West Bank and Gaza and Arab Jerusalem were acquired by force, no?) or it could, to be brazen but safe, accept the French version of 242, which calls for Israel to return "the occupied territories."

Resolution 242 has become an albatross around the neck of the Palestinians, to the misfortune mainly of the Palestinians themselves. This is the time for the PLO to do something about it.

How would the Israelis and Americans respond? Good question.

What do we have to lose by trying? Only our albatross.

Capital for Arab World

THE GOVERNMENT has just announced important measures intended to attract Arab capital from outside Jordan to be invested in the country and help revive the national economy. The council of ministers' announcement said the door is now open for non-Jordanian Arabs to conduct business, buy and sell shares, trade in real estate and transfer capital and profit into and outside Jordan freely and with no restrictions of any kind. Furthermore, Arab investments in industry, agriculture, transport, health, real estate and tourism and profits accruing from them will be tax-free, thus offering real incentives for Arab investors who will be offered treatment on equal basis with Jordanian citizens.

The government's step is a good measure aimed at helping our national economy and as such it makes a lot of sense. What the government ought to do now as a follow-up step, however, is to organise a campaign to market Jordan economically abroad and especially in the richer parts of the Arab World. It is no secret that Jordan has been seeking loans to finance development projects and receiving less and less financial aid from its Arab sisters due to a drop in oil revenues and the unstable situation in the Gulf region. But Jordanians employed in the Gulf have continued to transfer funds to Jordan and it is hoped that non-Jordanian Arabs will decide to invest here rather than abroad in the light of the new incentives offered by the government.

In our view the new measures will achieve greater success if the well-experienced chambers of commerce and industry in Jordan are involved in the campaign to attract capital from the Arab World. Once the wealthy Arabs are aware of the benefits of the new measures, there can be little doubt about some of them at least coming here to invest.

In this respect it would also be wise to follow benefit from successful experiences in our region. Israel, for instance, and apart from the billions of United States dollars being pumped into its economy, has been selling government bonds to millions of American Jews in the United States, attracting capital for numerous projects in the Jewish state and offering attractive incentives for investors in return. Through this policy Israel has managed to maintain strong ties with Jews abroad and formed lobbies to help protect Israel's economic as well as political interests.

Since the government is offering Central Bank bonds to all Arabs to buy we find no reason for these bonds not to reach Jordanians and Arabs in the United States and other parts of the world where many of these expatriates would no doubt like to make investments in their original homeland provided they receive guarantees against the risk of nationalisation, confiscation and any restrictions on the transfer of capital and profits.

Jordan, which has enjoyed a stable political climate and has served as an oasis of security in the midst of a turbulent region, is surely entitled and right to open its doors for Arab capital and investment. After all, this country has always believed in and worked towards inter-Arab economic and financial cooperation and integration. And this is just a step in that direction.

ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: Furthering joint Arab action

THE new government measures offering non-Jordanian Arabs privileges on similar terms as those offered to Jordanians with regard to investments reflect Jordan's keenness on maintaining joint Arab action both in the economic and political fields. The incentives contained in the new regulations give insurance against all risks and guarantee that profits from Arab capital remain within Arab countries. Offering Arab investors equal opportunities with Jordanians in trading in shares, conducting trade and business in real estate and establishing other economic activities means opening the door wide for all Arab investors to come to Jordan, a measure rarely adopted by other Arab countries. The new measures translate the government's policy contained in the prime minister's statement before parliament upon its inception and are in implementation of the King's directives to the new government.

Al Dustour: Washington's ill behaviour

WASHINGTON'S current show of naval force in the Mediterranean off the Libyan coast is bound to lead to serious consequences. Whether the naval exercises lead to direct confrontation with Libya or not, Washington's position before the world can never improve nor lead to an easing of world tension or an end to international terrorism. The current behaviour of the United States will never help to improve America's credibility as a superpower working to establish world peace. Perhaps the United States regards Libya as a weak country, abandoned by its Arab sisters and so can do nothing vis-a-vis Washington's provocations and perhaps the United States gives no regard whatsoever to the warnings it received from the Arab countries which recently met in Morocco to discuss the situation.

Sawt Al Shaab: Furthering peace

THE current talks between King Hussein and PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat represent a confirmation that the two sides will continue their efforts with determination to thwart any plots by the Israeli enemies against the Arab nation. This meeting which was preceded by contacts with the United States and the Soviet Union is designed to give the peace process the necessary momentum. But the Jordanians and the Palestinians have reiterated time and time again that they can only accept to make peace through a U.N.-sponsored international conference.

Oman seeks a wider international role

During Sultan Qaboos bin Said's 15-year reign, Oman has changed from one of the world's most backward nations to a fast-developing oil state. Stewart Dalby, recently in Muscat, reports that the Sultan now seeks wider recognition abroad.

WHEN the last lingering guests left Muscat, the Omani capital, in November, Omani officials and their expatriate advisers undoubtedly breathed a collective sigh of relief. The ruler, Sultan Qaboos bin Said, was a tired but presumably happy man.

The 10-day celebrations marking the 15th anniversary of Sultan Qaboos's accession to power went, by and large, very smoothly. The Omanis attached great importance to this anniversary and spent a lot of money on it. Although no official figures were given, the extravaganzas must have cost some tens of millions of dollars at least. A constant topic of conversation were the five million red, green and white light bulbs, which festooned, it seemed, every building, crane and bulldozer in the area of the capital.

Two new hotels were built for the occasion. These could become the country's first real white elephants, since without mainstream tourists, who are not allowed into the country in great numbers, it is difficult to see the hotels gaining more than 50 per cent occupancy in normal times. There were military parades, camel races, boat races, fly-pasts, drive-pasts and much official banqueting.

Sultan Qaboos managed to attract nearly 60 heads of states, including Mr. Rajiv Gandhi, the Prime Minister of India, and King Hussein of Jordan.

The point of the festivities was not just that Sultan Qaboos had been in power for 15 years, but to show that Oman had come of age as a modern state and could stand alongside its neighbours in terms of development.

Moreover, Sultan Qaboos was perhaps trying to signal that the time is now right for him to play a greater role on the international stage, if not as a world statesman then at least as a regional one.

The story of Oman's so-called renaissance has been well documented. In the late 1960s, under Sultan Said bin Taimur, the present Sultan's father, Oman was moving only slowly into the twentieth century.

There were only two hospitals, three schools and just 10 kilometres of surfaced road in a country the size of Britain. Sultan Said, who had a horror of being in debt, had become a virtual recluse in his palace in Salalah, in the southern province of Dhofar. His personal permission was needed to import a car. There was a ban on transistors and televisions. Any-one walking within Muscat city walls after dusk had to carry a lantern. There was little electricity.

In short, Oman, even though oil had been discovered in the early 1960s, was one of the most backward and isolated countries in the world.

There was, furthermore, a Communist-backed insurgency in Dhofar, which was becoming so successful that the Sultan's forces controlled just the coastal plain around Salalah.

With the assistance of British Intelligence and military services who had offered the Sultan's army for some time, Sultan Qaboos overthrew his father in 1970. He quickly set about the twin goals of defeating the insurgents and developing the country. By 1975, with the help of British seconded and contract officers, as well as some Iranian infantry contributed by the Shah, the insurgents were overcome.

Today Oman has all the appurtenances of a modern state. A four-lane motorway slices through the business district of Ruwi down to the old walled town of Muscat. There is an international airport, instant telephone dialling to most parts of the world, and air services and road links to most parts of the country.

Education is free up to secondary level. Some 80 per cent of each age group receive primary education, and probably about 50 per cent go on to secondary school. In 1986 Sultan Qaboos University is due to receive its first students.

All this was made possible by oil revenues, which started to flow in 1967. Oil today accounts for 90 per cent of export earnings. Revenue from oil in 1985 was running at some OR2.4 billion (\$6.9 billion) and accounting for a significant percentage of gross domestic product. In the long term this is worrying since the reserves are not great by, say, Saudi standards and attempts at diversification do not as yet look too promising.

For the foreseeable future, however, Oman does not look to be in great financial difficulty, because it is able to increase its oil production. The second five-year plan, which expired at the end of 1985, based its revenue expectations on an oil price of \$34 a barrel and output of 330,000 b/d. Oil prices are now much lower than this.

Oman, however, is not a member of OPEC or even the Organisation of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries (OAPEC). This has enabled it to push up output to 500,000 b/d. It can, moreover, sell this oil, partly because its main terminals are outside the Strait of Hormuz, so shippers do not have to pay high insurance rates, and because there are long-term contracts with countries like Japan and South Korea.

If there seems little cause for concern for the economy, provided the oil price does not collapse, there is growing unease among observers at the size of private fortunes being amassed by officials, both Omani and foreign.

As in other Middle East countries, there is nothing to stop top officials operating as businessmen and traders. The notion of a conflict of interest is alien in a culture which has traditionally used patronage as a means of perpetuating power and executing economic policy.

Sultan Qaboos himself is notably generous. There have been gifts of land to Omanis. He has built houses for expatriates who have served Oman well, and recently he gave directors-general of most ministries an OR50,000 bonus for the anniversary celebrations.

There is nothing to suggest that Oman has become anything like, say, the Philippines where the capitalism of President Ferdinand Marcos has gone so far it has undermined the country's economy.

There is little evidence either that the visible manifestations of the growing wealth of some top officials, such as palaces and grand houses, are causing resentment among Omanis. But it is perhaps a little unfortunate that at a time when Sultan Qaboos is attempting to play an increased role as a regional statesman there should be a feeling of drift in implementing the finer print of economic policy.

Multiple factors behind Jordan's industrial inefficiency

The following are comments by Mr. A. Rajagopal on Dr. Fahed Faneek's column entitled "Why blame world market prices," that appeared in the Jordan Times issue of Jan. 19. Mr. Rajagopal is a business consultant who has been based in Amman for over two decades.

I AGREE wholeheartedly with Dr. Fahed Faneek that industrial prices of industrial products cannot be brought to the levels of our own products. Even very large producers are unable these days to control prices in manufactured products. And as the recent history of tin shows, that does not apply any more even to primary commodities.

He rates the "unrealistic rate of exchange" as one factor, though low down on his scale. Given that this is the easiest of factors to be corrected, I would have been inclined to rate it much higher in the scale of corrections necessary.

I would now like to go into the details of other factors which affect our cost structure.

Most important is the general attitude towards industry — at all levels. I appreciate that "industry" is new to our world and the development of the right attitude will take a long time.

"Industry" is a long-term activity and owners must realise the constraints that go with this. Quick results and sharp profits that apply to commercial deals cannot apply to industry. Attempts to rush high and quick profits will only end up by destroying the golden-egg-laying goose.

Industry also does not lend itself to speculation; there are no parallels with, say, land or real estate speculations.

In the process of "coming of age," both commercial deals and real estate speculations are preliminary steps and it takes time for business people to put aside those attitudes and develop a long-term slow growth patience which industry needs.

Attitudes are also very important to operational levels of people involved in the actual work. Labour in Jordan is not yet attuned to the disciplines required

in an industry — the kind of intense attention to detail required; the awareness of damage that can be done by casualness or negligence quite out of proportion to the actual act; the need to harness one's own needs and "liberties" to the needs of the machine; for example overtime work; "prestige consciousness" — like keeping the work environment clean even if the activity of "cleaning" is not quite one's idea of status!

The other aspect of this kind of discipline is the acceptance that expertise in industrial work takes a long time to develop and it is only after that, that one can start to "market" his knowledge and expertise. Working for a few days in one industry and then leaving it for something else for a slightly higher income — that kind of rolling stone cannot contribute to an industrial society.

Again, the attributes outlined above, will take a long time to develop and it is no use getting impatient about it. What is however necessary is for industry and the government to work hand-in-hand to develop these disciplines through understanding of each other's problems and stresses, keeping firmly in mind the long-term benefits to the nation. I need not spell this out too much but there are obviously many steps that can and should be taken.

Dr. Faneek has referred to "outdated technology." One has to be very careful about this.

Obviously every developing nation wants to catch up and have the benefits of technology which is developing so fast elsewhere.

But, it is a great mistake to imagine that "modern" technology has the same applicability to every country. Any technology has to be backed up by an infra-structure, and by a suitable market if that technology has to be successful.

These days "modern" technology has come to mean what is done in the U.S., Europe or Japan. That is correct as far as it goes but only in the right perspective.

These "modern" technologies are essentially those of large-scale — a factor totally nonexistent here. All those developed countries have technologies on a continuing basis, as applicable to their own large markets and even further, based on a worldwide market. This can never be suitable for us here.

It is therefore essential that we do not go in for a technology just because it is "modern" or is adopted in these other countries. Just copying them in toto can only lead to disasters — again I need not point out, this has actually happened.

What we need is not "modern" but "appropriate" technology. Appropriate in the actual circumstances of our country. Small markets, unskilled labour force, low purchasing capability, poor infra-structure, support etc.

Such "appropriate" or "intermediate" technologies are available in most industries. They are not "fashionable" but "fashionability" is not the object of the exercise! The object is strictly to produce an acceptable product. And go on from there with increasing accretion of expertise and the infra-structure to a higher and higher level of end product.

Which brings me to the matter of intermediate level personnel and their training.

Most of our youngsters are trained in the U.S. or at institutes in Europe. But then we start to pay a subsequent price for that! These boys are necessarily trained in the technology of the host countries, which as I have tried to define above, is not "appropriate" for us.

Inevitably when these boys are harnessed to work, they try and introduce what they have learnt and induce processes and technologies quite unsuited. It becomes a vicious circle.

We have our horizons on a far edge, we go towards it through our boys, without realising, that we can never really get to it. That we are on the wrong path.

— "High cost of equipment": That again is inherent in the process of obtaining "modern" technology. Such technology being suited to large pro-

ductions and large markets, does not become "highcost" in that context. But it becomes supportable when modified to small scale production and markets.

For example, a modern car made the Japanese way, requires a minimum output of 200,000 cars per year. Few countries can even start to think of such a scale of production. Many still produce cars at a more reasonable level, with lower technology and at a higher price. But then this last factor is compensated for by the fact of local employment, induction of some technology, utilisation of some local raw materials and that most of the cost is in local currency.

If every country wanted the most modern technology for car-making, we would be left with only one country making cars for all the world, Japan!

— There are so many more things to say but let me confine myself to just one more. "Accountability." By and large, in government-managed institutions, the "accountability" factor is low. This applies all over the world. In a government, income, defined in any manner, cannot be related to performance immediately measured. This can be done in private industry. It is necessary in order to promote loyalty and efficiency etc., that incomes at all levels are related to performance. There is no alternative, given human nature, to having a carrot and the stick to obtain performance... This must be introduced in all industries. Otherwise "efficiency" will only remain an empty phrase.

Jordan-PLO talks continue with no-sign of breakthrough

(Continued from page 1)

appeared to be seeking a compromise agreement which could ensure the continuation of the joint Jordanian-Palestinian political moves activated by the Feb. 11 agreement to find a peaceful settlement to the Palestinian problem.

The "compromise formula" that the PLO was seeking, according to a senior PLO official, would incorporate Resolutions 242 and 338 with the Palestinian people's right to self-determination within the context

of a confederation between Jordan and a Palestinian state. The PLO official said the new formula "will not replace the Feb. 11 agreement but will be based on it."

The Feb. 11 accord stipulates that any peaceful solution to the Palestinian problem should be based on all U.N. resolutions pertinent to the Middle East conflict but does not single out 242 and 338.

The PLO refuses to accept the two key resolutions on their own as the basis for peace talks because of their failure to address the Pal-

estian people's right to self-determination and statehood.

The current position of the PLO, according to the senior PLO official, is that the organisation would accept 242 and 338 only in return for guarantees of U.S. and Israeli recognition of the Palestinian people's right to self-determination and statehood within a confederation with Jordan and PLO participation in peace talks under the proposed international conference.

The PLO said on Monday that it will only accept an international peace conference with binding arbitration power.

"We do not want a peace conference with no binding arbitration powers and which will serve as a mere mediation forum,"

the PLO official said.

Monday's Jordanian-Palestinian talks were attended by Court Minister Adnan Abu Odeh, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Education Abdul Wahab Al Majali, Minister of Interior Hassan Al Kayed, Foreign Minister Taher Al Masri, Minister of Occupied Territories Affairs Taher Kana'an and the head of the Intelligence Department, Tareq Alaeddin.

On the Palestinian side the talks were attended by PLO Executive Committee members Bishop Elias Khouri, Mohammad Milhem, Abdul Razaq Al Yahya, Mahmoud Abbas and Jawad Al Ghusseini and Fatah Central Committee members Salah Khalaf and Hani Al Hassan.

Israeli vehicle hits Arab woman

(Continued from page 1)

A leader of the Arab-Jewish group said the Israeli army had promised the new trees would not be removed until the dispute was resolved in court.

In another development, the Israeli authorities have arrested 14 people from Al Shibli village in Bisan area for alleged possession of firearms stolen from the Israeli army.

Radio Israel said 30 hand grenades and ammunition were found in the village. Following the discovery, the Israeli authorities clamped a curfew on the village. In Damascus, a Palestinian

group on Monday claimed responsibility for bombing a Jerusalem pizza parlor and vowed to "continue escalating the armed struggle against Israel."

The claim was made in a statement distributed in Damascus by the "Fatah-orchestrating" organisation led by Colonel Saed Musa (Abu Musa).

The statement said a "big number of Israeli settlers" were killed or wounded in the explosion that caused "considerable damage." However, Israeli police reported that the bomb was small and caused no casualties in the downtown restaurant in Jerusalem.

African famine: A crisis within human reach

A new report from the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) argues that a major cause of Africa's current crisis has been neglect of the human contribution — of the potential that individual men and women could make to the development of the continent. Within Human Reach — A Future for Africa's Children documents the achievements and setbacks which Africans have faced in recent years, through the steps that can, and are, being taken to confront the crisis. Following is a summary of the report provided by UNICEF.

A year has now passed. Yet the picture from Africa that shook the world live on with the same intensity as ever. They have been repeated in different months. Ethiopia, Sudan, Somalia, the reports come, showing from one country to another, the same massive exodus in search of food. The same figures moving across the landscape. A last flicker of life in front of the camera and another crisis is averted.

But there is more than an echo, there is a reverberation; a fundamental message is being given about the state of a continent. The drought and the famine are only the obvious symptoms of a deeper malaise: a vulnerability steadily revealed by a hostile climate, but even present and intensifying as one year follows the next.

The widening gap between Africa and the rest of the world has reached a new level. Even in 1980, before the onset of the present crisis, some 30 per cent of the children in many African states were malnourished. And there is evidence of a further decline in nutrition standards — the result of a whole number of pressures of which drought is just one.

This UNICEF report documents that decline. The facts should be better known. The reasons need to be explored. But it is written from the conviction that, for all the apparent intractability of Africa's problems, there are steps that can be taken — and are being taken — to confront the crisis. There are new weapons that can break through the old barriers. There is hope.

It is our central conviction that the future for Africa's children is within human reach. Not just that mankind as a whole has the ability to solve these problems — for it certainly does — but that the answers lie within the grasp of individual human beings, in giving them the power and the freedom to seize today's opportunities.

Peasant farmers could be given more incentives — and more support — and allowed to grow much more of the food that the continent needs. Women, whose labours have been invisible to economic planners, could be brought to the centre of the stage. Children, who are dying rapidly from the commonest childhood illnesses, could start to organise themselves to help in water and sanitation, health and education.

Neglect of the human contribution

Africa's greatest failures have sprung from the neglect of the human contribution. The optimistic plans and projects have been drawn up on a huge and impressive scale — and have started with urgency and goodwill. But for all the political support and international backing they have often failed to benefit the ordinary African, they have not made the human contact that is the only guarantee of success.

Agriculture has been the most evident victim of this approach. The small family farms that are the source of most of the continent's food have too often been left to struggle alone — while attention has been given to the cash crops and larger farms or plantations which have absorbed most of the investment and the expertise. And the women, who work in the fields eight to ten hours a day, have been treated as though they did not exist — such training and credit as has been available is directed by men, for men.

Small wonder then that Africa's food production per person has been dropping year after year. It declined 7 per cent during the 1960s and 25 per cent during the 1970s, climaxing in the disastrous crop failures of 1983 and 1984.

Around 140 kilograms of cereals per capita is considered to be the minimum for a healthy diet. In the drought year of 1984, production in sub-Saharan Africa is estimated to have gone below 100 kilograms, but the projection for non-drought years in the future indicates that the 100 kilogramme mark will be the norm by 1988 if present trends continue.

A difficult position, certainly, but by no means impossible — not if Africa's subsistence farmers are given the kind of support that the more commercial farms or large estates have come to expect. In Zimbabwe, for example, the country's peasant farmers have just harvested a million tonnes of maize from their two to three acre plots — enough to feed the whole country on their own. They have been helped, it is true, by the return of the rains, but their crop is many times greater than they have produced before. The real difference is that, for the first time, the peasant farmers too have been offered credit and just as important they have had the kind of price for their crop that has given them the

incentive to grow a surplus. Their abiding problems of poor soil and erratic rainfall remain, but a start has been made towards a more productive peasant agriculture.

Child survival

Africa's generally dismal record in food production has had its inevitable consequences for the health of its children. Four to five millions die in infancy each year and millions more suffer debilitating diseases. In most sub-Saharan countries 25 per cent of the children below five years of age are underweight.

But here too there are fast and effective actions that can be taken. The elements of the Child Survival Revolution offer immediate, practical actions that can be taken at low cost and with a minimum of technical expertise. Oral rehydration therapy, for example, may be one of the simplest medical breakthroughs of recent years, but its implications are profound. Parents on their own can treat their children for dehydration from diarrhoea, safe in the knowledge that they are using one of the most advanced and effective treatments possible. No matter where they are, no matter how isolated the village, the solution is always at hand. Oral rehydration therapy is gaining ground in many African countries from the Gambia to Kenya. But the opportunities for its general use are still enormous.

But the least exploited and most potent health measure that could be taken in Africa today is immunisation. Universal coverage is still a long way off. A survey of 35 sub-Saharan countries has shown that only 8 countries have more than 70 per cent of children under five vaccinated against measles. In Somalia and Sudan less than 10 per cent of the children have had the BCG or polio vaccinations, and the coverage, if anything, is falling.

Yet this is an area where a sudden surge of attention can make up for such widespread deficiencies. In Nigeria, where some 200,000 children have been dying each year from immunisable diseases, the government has a comprehensive programme to achieve universal immunisation by 1990. And in Burkina Faso, a nationwide "commando operation" for immunisation was carried out in late 1984, during which some 85 per cent of the children under five were vaccinated against three major diseases: measles, yellow fever and whooping cough.

Simple health measures like these are the basis of a long-term survival plan for Africa's children. But they are no less relevant in the heat of today's emergency. Refugee camps give children an intense exposure to the dangers that will confront them throughout their childhood. The risks from diarrhoea, from whooping cough, from measles, from contaminated water are all heightened by gathering them together under the most extreme conditions.

They are heightened too for those who have not yet left their homes but become increasingly vulnerable as their families face shortages of food and water. They too need the kind of protection that immunisation and oral rehydration therapy can provide.

This kind of emergency is not an isolated incident; not an earthquake or a typhoon. It is part of a process, the result of a gradual build-up of influences and forces that take place over a year or a season, reach a climax and then ultimately some form of resolution. And a recognition of this process and of how it develops can produce a much more effective and considered response.



'Many of the funds needed for primary health care services could be released by redeploying existing resources so as to serve the majority' — A child receiving a shot at a Senegalese clinic (Photo by Maggie Marry-Lee—UNICEF)



'A flexible approach should be taken — one that prepares students for the informal economy and for local needs' — A school in Chad (Photo by Helene Gosselin—UNICEF)

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Education and development projects

Identifying vulnerable groups before they have to abandon their homesteads and take to the road can avoid much of the suffering, disruption and added danger that travelling to a strange new place can bring. The intervention that makes sense will vary from place to place, but one simple and effective solution is to use more food aid as payment for work on development projects where people live, thus supporting actions to build up local production and self-reliance for the longer term. Another approach is to sell, in the capital city, food that has been

given for aid. Money rather than food can then be distributed in the areas at risk. Even in Ethiopia at the height of the famine there was no absolute shortage of food; people were starving because they did not have the money to buy it. Their own harvest had failed, but neither they, nor anyone they could depend on, could supply them such as as had been produced elsewhere. By distributing cash it is possible to draw food towards hungry people through the normal marketing chain.

Treating an emergency as part of a process, as the beginning of the next stage of development, also highlights some of the important directions for relief programmes. Within the refugee camps it is important, for example, that family and community structures are preserved in readiness for their return to a normal life. Organising educational programmes for both adults and children can both occupy their time and serve to introduce useful ideas on childcare and sanitation. And if a widespread food distribution is needed, much more can be achieved if this is built into well-organised food-for-work programmes rather than merely handing over to people in a queue — programmes that offer some of the next steps forward.

One of gravest mistakes which could now be made is to conclude that Africa cannot afford to make progress, that she must wait until times are better before investing in the health of her children, the development of her agriculture, the training of her population. But many of the most radical and effective measures could be taken within existing resources. A programme that could improve health standards for the mass of the population could be financed by diverting money from expensive city hospitals to rural health workers. A progressive education system that would equip Africa's children with vital information and skills could be substantially created by the reform of the existing divisive and inappropriate schooling methods. Changes could be made in farming and livestock-rearing which would help to halt the encroachment of the desert. Clearly much more could be done with more money, but there are many opportunities even within existing resources.

The shame is that, at this of all times, money is being taken out of Africa, through payments of interest and amortization on debt at very high levels in relation to export earnings. So instead of struggling to maintain services through the present emergency the pressure is now on African governments to reduce their already low standards.

Investment for the future
Africa is being drained of funds because the crisis that assails her is not confined to her own shores. The international recession has hit African countries very hard — particularly those which rely heavily on the export of one or two primary commodities like copper or cocoa, or which now face high interest rates on previous borrowings. Some 80 per cent of Africa's export earnings come from commodities and as demand for these has fallen, so have the prices — 44 per cent between 1979 and 1982 — and despite a rise in 1983 they have continued to fall since 1984. This drop works to the benefit of the industrialised countries and provides a considerable flow of "aid" from poor countries to rich.

Such flows have a profound effect on a country's balance of payments. And African governments have had to undertake severe stabilisation measures to reduce imports and get their accounts back into balance. It may be unjust that they should have to make internal adjustments for problems which have been created externally, but the present economic climate they have very little choice.

These adjustments have, unfortunately, had their greatest impact on the poorest sections of the population. This seems to be the inevitable outcome of applying measures which have become traditional in such circumstances: reducing government expenditure, restricting credit and restraining wages. For some countries it can be argued that this is in the interests of long-term economic health and prosperity. But increasing doubts have been raised as to the value of such remedies in Africa's current plight.

The immediate human costs can be enormous. And for communities which already live so close to the brink, further cuts in services can become a matter of life and death. Humane considerations alone should demand a reconsideration. But the doubts extend also to the long-term benefits that such an approach can bring to African economies — it seems likely that rather than emerging healthier they will be pushed further down a steeper spiral.

A much more convincing case can be put now for the kind of investment in African economies that will help them restructure and reduce their vulnerability in the future. Africa will need, over the next five years or so, something like the flow of funds that went to Europe after the Second World War. The sums involved may be large in terms of what is currently available for Africa. But they are certainly not large in relation to world resources. And without such investment, African economies are likely to move on from one crisis to the next.

The most productive part of this investment will be in people. A healthy, educated and skilful population is the driving force that can take African countries through this crisis and beyond. A future for Africa's children is within human reach — if all Africans are allowed the strength and the opportunity to grasp it.

New York heads for a scandal

By Arthur Spiegelman
Reuter

NEW YORK (R) — New York, once renowned for its brazen political corruption, is embroiled in another political scandal — this one involving something as mundane as parking tickets.

The elements of the scandal are anything but mundane. There is the powerful politician who slashed his wrist and ankle so badly that he nearly died.

There are allegations by officials that people paid thousands and thousands of dollars in kickbacks, or bribes, to associates of the politician.

And there is the lawyer who defends Irish Republican Army (IRA) gunrunners and claims he can tie the politician directly to the alleged bribery.

The unfolding affair has given Mayor Edward Koch his highest embarrassment in nine years in office, leading him to declare: "I'm shocked" so often last week that one columnist suggested the phrase be made the city's motto.

The scandal involves charges that politicians from the Borough of Queens extorted hundreds of thousands of dollars to award contracts to firms to collect unpaid parking tickets.

Involved as well is the integrity of the city government — which under Koch has been up to now relatively free of scandal — and the ethical question whether politicians should be allowed to do business with the city.

Law enforcement officials say privately that they expect this to be only the beginning of a scandal that will dominate headlines here for months to come.

New York has had more than its share of scandal over the years. Embellished in many minds is Thomas Nast's 1870 cartoon of the city's Tweed Ring — in which one corrupt politician points to yet another in a giant circle.

The ring, headed by Tammany Hall (Manhattan Democratic Party) boss William Marcy Tweed, bilked New York in the 1860s of a staggering \$30 million. In all the city corruption scandals that followed, nothing quite equalled the Tweed Ring.

The latest scandal began late in December when an arch-swindler cooperating with the FBI in an investigation of corruption in Chicago taped a boast from a businessman saying he bribed New York officials.

Then on January 10, Donald Manes, the Democratic borough

president of Queens and an ally of Mayor Koch, was found in his car with his left wrist and left ankle slashed. He was bleeding so badly he almost died. On the operating table, he suffered a massive heart attack.

A few days later, a Manes protégé, Geoffrey Lindenauer, deputy director of the city's Parking Violations Bureau, was indicted for taking bribes from an agency that collects unpaid parking tickets.

Manes maintained the cuts were inflicted by two men who tried to kidnap him. But last week he changed his story and said he had inflicted the wounds on himself in a suicide bid.

The dust had hardly settled when Michael Dowd, a prominent Irish-American lawyer who has defended IRA gunrunners, told investigators that Manes had extorted \$36,000 from him.

Dowd, who also owns a collection agency, said Manes told him to give the payoffs to Lindenauer if he wanted to continue to do business with the bureau.

With Lindenauer indicted, the chief of the bureau resigned and the lawyer for the agency went on leave.

Last week Koch cancelled a \$22.5-million contract the bureau had with a firm to produce a computer that parking metre attendants could use when issuing tickets. His reason was that Bronx Democratic Party leader Stanley Friedman was a major stockholder of the firm.

On Jan. 24 the mayor asked the city's board of ethics to determine whether political party leaders should be barred from doing business with the city. Only a week before he said he saw nothing wrong with such a practice.

But a week ago, the scandal was that much smaller.

Koch is now suggesting that Manes, whom he visited in hospital, should step down as borough president of Queens and give up his seat on the board of estimate, which awards city contracts.

Koch on Jan. 24 said he believed Manes was headed for the courtroom. "I believe he must be vindicated in a few days, which is not likely, or he indicted. Some mechanism must be put in place for him to step aside."

Meanwhile, New Yorkers wonder how far the scandal will go. Are only a handful of politicians from Queens involved or is there a nest of city agencies doing business the way the parking violations bureau seems to have operated?

Dug-out canoes make it to Madagascar

By Marlene Roeder
Reuter

BONN — A voyage across the Indian Ocean by dug-out canoe may have solved a centuries-old puzzle about how settlers came to the tropical island of Madagascar thousands of years ago.

The crew that made the trip say they have shown that the first settlers to inhabit the island off the southeastern coast of Africa from the Indonesian archipelago 2,500 years ago may have made the voyage direct — a theory that experts had previously dismissed as impossible.

"It was a hell of a trip," said West German anthropologist Albrecht Schaefer, one of nine crew of the "Saramanok", "but it has given the Malagasy people an historical identity."

The British-led team struck land in Madagascar last September three months after setting sail from the Indonesian island of Bali on a perilous 4,000-mile crossing.

With only a sun-dial and sun-compass to guide them, they survived pounding seas, sodden rations and near-disaster to be welcomed ashore as national heroes.

President Didier Ratsiraka awarded the crew the republic's highest honour and the Saramanok, now being restored after heavy damage at sea, will become the centrepiece of a planned national museum in the former French colony.

The European world discovered Madagascar, the biggest of the Indian Ocean islands, when Portuguese explorer Diego Diaz arrived there in 1500.

Until the Saramanok's voyage, expert opinion had been that the original settlers from the Indonesian archipelago moved there in stages via Ceylon (now Sri Lanka) and Arabia.

The expedition, led and largely financed by Robert Hohmann of Britain's Royal Geographical Society, set out to prove the experts may have been wrong by making the journey direct.

The 70-foot-long Saramanok was carved from a huge log by Philippine boat builders in the Sulu sea and rigged out with palm-fibre sails according to techniques that have changed little in thousands of years.

The one concession to modern seafaring technology was an emergency satellite transmitter and

tracking system. It helped save the crew's lives when storm waves smashed one of the Saramanok's two bamboo outriggers and swept away a rubber dinghy, just as the expedition was nearing its goal.

An SOS signal brought help from a French naval patrol boat which towed the Saramanok 200 miles west off course to the island of Mayotte — for a 510,000 fee.

Tragedy almost struck earlier in the voyage when American photographer Don Kiog was swept overboard while repairing an outrigger. He managed to cling on. Another crew member fell ill and had to be put ashore in the Cocos Islands.

Schaefer's lasting memory of the voyage will probably be of a constant battle against giant waves and incessant rain.

"There was never a moment when everything was dry," Schaefer, 37, told Reuters after his return to West Germany.

Baggage rotted, leather handles perished, book pages stuck together and salt water soaked through wet-weather gear, leaving the crew with persistent cuts and boils.

Crew members, chased from their cabin by flooding, slept most of the time on deck and spent their days mending sails, lashing the outriggers and bailing out about 70,000 buckets of water from the vessel.

Navigator Bill McGrath, a 64-year-old American, set course each day at noon by means of a sun-dial mounted on a wooden half-globe with a stick in the middle.

McGrath also used an equally traditional sun-compass, the stars, tides and trade winds to plot his course but had no sextant, log or radio.

"All along I had faith in our ancient navigation gear, but my surprise could not have been greater when the satellite tracking system later confirmed its accuracy," said Schaefer.

British nutritionist Sally Crook, ship's cook and the only woman on board, struggled twice a day against the wet to start a fire in a wooden tray layered with corals and sand.

Baskets of dried fish and sealed jars of pork rapidly turned rotten and part of the crew's fresh water stocks taken aboard in wax-sealed calabashes soon became undrinkable.



'The droughts and famines currently experienced are not new to Africa, but human intervention seems to have increased their scale and intensity' — Ethiopian famine victims (Photo by Bert Demmers)

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Lightning strikes twice for third division York

LONDON (Agencies) — York of the English third division were thrust into the soccer spotlight again Monday when they were drawn to play former European champions Liverpool in the Football Association (F.A.) Cup for the second year running.

Just as they did a year ago, York will meet their illustrious opponents in the fifth round of the competition. But they will hope the similarity ends there.

Although they put up a brave fight at their Bootham Crescent ground to draw 1-1, Liverpool hammered them 7-0 in the replay at Anfield to reach the quarter-finals.

York manager Denis Smith said: "We will get some great publicity again but I would have preferred to have steered clear of them until the final."

Liverpool's neighbour, league champion Everton, faces a possible clash with Tottenham Hot-

spur, provided the North London giant wins its replay with third division Notts County.

Cup holder Manchester United, which beat Everton in last season's final, is guaranteed an away tie against first division opposition if it wins its fourth round replay against second division Sunderland.

United, currently leading the league championship race, must travel to West Ham United, which is fifth in the standings, or Ipswich town, which is battling to avoid relegation to division two.

Luton Town and Arsenal, two teams in the top nine in the first division standings, clash on

Luton's artificial surface at Kenilworth Road.

Third division Derby County, conqueror of division two side Sheffield United in the fourth round, was rewarded with a lucrative home tie against United's first division neighbour, Sheffield Wednesday.

Peterborough United, the only fourth division side left in the competition, was handed the chance of a quarterfinal appearance when it was drawn at home to second division Brighton.

Third division leader Reading will have to travel to first division opposition — either Manchester City or Watford — if it beats Bury in a replay.

The other fifth round tie gives Southampton a home match against either second division Millwall or first division struggler Aston Villa.

Juventus, Roma win convincingly

ROME (R) — Michel Platini conjured up a goal from nowhere to set Juventus on their way to a 3-0 win over defending Italian champions Verona Sunday, but Roma kept alive their challenge with a convincing 2-0 victory against Napoli.

An unexpected shot from 25 metres in the 49th minute surprised Verona goalkeeper Giuliano Giuliani and raised to 10 Platini's tally as joint top scorer in the first division.

Juventus team-mate Aldo Serena scored his own 10th goal 20 minutes later having penetrated an increasingly ragged Verona defence. Dane Michael Laudrup broke away to make it 3-0 within two minutes.

The decisive win kept Juventus five points clear of second-placed Roma, with 11 out of 30 games still to play.

Playing before a capacity

65,000 crowd, including several thousand from Naples, Roma went ahead three minutes before the interval through a solo effort by defender Manuel Gerolin. He sent goalkeeper Claudio Garella the wrong way before scoring.

Pole Zbigniew Boniek set the Olympic Stadium alight after 61 minutes when he fired home through a ruck of players to make it 2-0.

Diego Maradona's tireless running failed to save Napoli from their second defeat in three games, which left them joint fourth in the table.

England international Ray Wilkins lifted AC Milan into third place with an 85th minute volley that gave his side a point against Avellino. After Franco Colomba put the home side 1-0 ahead with a fifth minute penalty.

Determined not to be outshone in the goal-scoring stakes, West

German Karl-Heinz Rummenigge scored his 10th goal in the 75th minute of Internazionale's game against Udinese with a precise shot inside the area.

Inter were heading for a third successive defeat after Andrea Carnevale gave the visitors a 1-0 interval lead. But Giuseppe Bergomi equalised in the 52nd minute and Altobelli went close before Rummenigge's goal at last gave Inter hope their lean patch may be over.

Como extended their unbeaten run with a 1-1 draw against Bari. Paul Rideout replying for the visitors with a 25th minute goal after Brazilian Dircou put Como ahead with a free-kick.

Dutchman Willem Kieft missed a penalty for Pisa against Atalanta but redeemed himself with a late equaliser.



Athlete or punk rocker? Chicago Bears quarterback Jim McMahon may look like the latter, but he still led the Bears to the Super Bowl Championship by completing 12 of 20 passes for 256 metres on Sunday night (Photo by Bill Smith: SI)

New Zealand crushes Aussies in WSC play

ADELAIDE (R) — New Zealand kept alive their hopes of qualifying for the finals of the World Series Cup one-day cricket tournament Monday when they crushed Australia by 206 runs.

The New Zealanders thumped the Australian attack to all parts of the Adelaide Oval to run up 276 for seven off their 50 overs.

They then bundled Australia out for just 70 runs in 26.3 overs, the Australians' lowest total in World Series Cup matches and the second-lowest cup score ever.

New Zealand's play of opening with John Bracewell failed when the aggressive all-rounder was caught by Allan Border in the slips off fast bowler Craig McDermott without scoring.

But that was the only reverse the New Zealanders suffered as they methodically took the Australian attack apart.

Bruce Edgar and John Wright, who each scored 61, added 120 for the third wicket and the middle-order all chipped in with valuable contributions.

Left-arm paceman Bruce Reid was the most consistent of the Australian bowlers with three for 41 from his 10 overs.

Australia made a disastrous start when Geoff Marsh was caught in slips by Jeremy Coney off Richard Hadlee without scoring.

Skipper Coney snaffled another catch when Steve Waugh snicked a delivery outside the off stump from medium-pace Ewen Chatfield after scoring only three and the procession was under way.

Even captain Allan Border failed, falling to Chatfield for nine, and it was left to Wayne Phillips to save Australia from total humiliation with a hard-hit 22.

Hadlee was the most successful of the New Zealand bowlers and his three for 14 from five overs coupled with a sound 24 won him the Man-of-the-Match award.

Bears defence overwhelms Pats

NEW ORLEANS (R) — The Chicago Bears used a smothering defence Sunday to overwhelm the New England Patriots 46-10 in the most one-sided victory in the history of the Super Bowl, the American professional football championship.

The highly unconventional Chicago quarterback Jim McMahon, who connected on 12 of 20 passes for 256 yards, ran for two touchdowns as the Bears piled up the highest point total in the 20-year history of the Super Bowl.

Richard Dent, the Bears' stellar defensive end, was named the game's Most Valuable Player, a tribute to how well Chicago shut down the American Conference Champions. The Bears' defence sacked New England quarterbacks seven times, tying a Super Bowl record.

Fullback Mat Suhey, defensive

back Reggie Phillips and 141 kilogramme defensive tackle William "The Refrigerator" Perry also scored touchdowns for Chicago.

Perry barreled into the end zone from one metre out in the third quarter, levelling two would-be tacklers in the process, as Bears fans in the crowd of 73,818 in the Louisiana Superdome roared in delight.

New England, a 10½ point underdog against the Bears, who had beaten them 20-7 last September, never could generate any offensive momentum against Chicago's intimidating and relentless defence, one of the best in the history of the NFL.

Patriot quarterback Tony Eason, who had thrown for five touchdowns as the Patriots won three consecutive playoff games on the road to qualify for the

Super Bowl, failed to complete a single pass.

Under immense pressure by the Bears' defensive line, led particularly by Dent, the young quarterback had little time to throw and was replaced by veteran Steve Grogan as early as the second quarter.

But Grogan was only slightly more successful in the face of the awesome rush by the "Monsters of the Midway," who enjoyed a 23-3 lead at half time.

He was intercepted three times and was tackled for a safety in his own end zone by defensive tackle Henry Waechter for the final Bears score.

Grogan, however, did throw for the Patriots' lone touchdown when he hit Irving Fryar in the end zone with an eight yard pass early in the fourth quarter.

Barcelona-Bilbao feud flares again

LONDON (R) — The long and bitter rivalry between Barcelona and Athletic Bilbao flared into violent action again at the weekend during their Spanish league soccer clash.

Andoni Goikoetxea, the iron defender from Bilbao who has left his mark on more than one famous Barcelona player, was sent off in the 39th minute after arguing with the referee about a free-kick.

Two other Bilbao players were booked after the expulsion while Barcelona winger Francisco Carrasco also earned himself the referee's displeasure for arguing.

The game, which Barcelona won 3-1, never got out of hand like their infamous 1984 Spanish Cup final but three players still had to leave the field for treatment in a bruising and sometimes violent match.

The Bilbao-Barcelona rivalry is loosely based on the friction between two proud races, the Bas-

ques and the Catalans. But recent events on the soccer field have moved matters between the two clubs towards loathing.

Goikoetxea sidelined Argentine star Diego Maradona for many weeks after a particularly fierce tackle when he played for Barcelona, and he has also left his mark with West German midfielder Bernd Schuster.

The Spanish international shattered Schuster's leg over four years ago and since then the West German has not played at Bilbao's San Mames stadium.

Maradona and Schuster vented their anger about their treatment after Bilbao's cup final victory, joining players from both sides in a brawl witnessed by the Spanish king and millions of television viewers.

Schuster had insisted on playing in Sunday's match at Barcelona's Nou Camp Stadium, in an apparent bid to win the support of the

club's fickle fans in a battle with officials over contract terms. But a leg injury plus a touch of fever conspired to keep him away.

Tension before the game was increased by the surprise sacking of Bilbao's coach Javier Clemente, a move which angered most of the team.

Clemente, a former Bilbao player, had been in charge for five years, helping Bilbao win the league title for the first time in 20 years in 1983.

The coach was dismissed on Saturday after a dispute with one of his star players, Manuel Sarabia. He rejected club orders to retract a statement banning Sarabia from the team.

After the dust had settled, Barcelona remained three points behind league leaders Real Madrid, who also endured a tough match against Real Zaragoza before winning 1-0.

Mexico dogged by mediocrity, fans

By Phil Davison
Reuter

MEXICO CITY — Mexico have not won a match in the World Cup finals since 1970, the last time they staged the tournament.

But the host nation are hoping to shake off this recent history of mediocre World Cup performances next June and finally give their soccer fans something to shout about.

Ironically, the most unrelenting opposition for the Mexican team often turns out to be the fans themselves. Mexican supporters have a long tradition of fickleness and are more inclined to boo their own players than support them.

The average Mexican fan is far from a fanatic. He's more at home in his local cantina (bar), criticising the team over a noisy game of dominoes, than standing on the terraces.

In truth supporters have had good reason to criticise the team over the past 15 years.

Lowly Haiti qualified at Mexico's expense in 1974, the Mexicans lost all their opening round matches in Argentina in 1978 and they failed to qualify for Spain in 1982.

The last Mexican team that

could fairly be called world class was that which gave England, Uruguay and France a run for their money in the 1966 Finals, although even then they bowed out after the initial stages.

Team boss Bora Milutinovic, a Yugoslav who came here as a player in the 1970s and stayed on, has warned the fans that his players will need a change of heart on the terraces if they are to have any chance of success in this year's finals.

After being spared the need to qualify, the team themselves appear to be as well-prepared as they ever could be.

They have played around 50 friendlies in the past two years, a fact that brought some quiet criticism last month from visiting England manager Bobby Robson who wondered whether so many warm-up matches might not be against FIFA (International Football Federation) rules.

In addition the Mexican players, released by their clubs more than a year before the finals, will not have to face the problems of acclimatisation.

They are well used to playing in Mexico City, at a height of 2,230 metres, in the heat of the Mexican summer, and they will be able to

stick to their usual diet of tortillas, tacos and enchiladas.

Perhaps because of the fans' attitude, Mexican players are far from national heroes and few make fortunes from the sport, in sharp contrast to their counterparts in Brazil. Most can walk in Mexico City unrecognized.

One notable exception is striker Hugo Sanchez, now playing for the classy Real Madrid side in the Spanish league.

Sanchez was Spain's top scorer last season and looks like scoring just as many goals this year. His goals, the flamboyant somersault after each one and his endless television appearances have made him a household name here, not to mention a dollar multi-millionaire.

The rest of the Mexican players have shown irritation at the amount of money Sanchez is reputed to earn for each match for the national side.

Statements such as the one made last week by Rafael Del Castillo, president of the Mexican Football Federation, that Sanchez would get the same treatment as the rest of the team, are taken with a large pinch of salt — and usually a glass of tequila — by the average Mexican fan.

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Kampala returns to normal

Museveni promises new broad-based government

KAMPALA (Agencies) — Shops and offices reopened in Kampala Monday but the Ugandan capital remained cut off from the outside world two days after the military government fell to rebels of the National Resistance Army (NRA).

Bodies of soldiers killed in fierce house-to-house fighting between the NRA and the forces of ousted leader Gen. Tito Okello still littered the streets.

NRA leader Yoweri Museveni sent a message to Kenyan President Daniel Arap Moi assuring him that a new broad-based government would soon be formed in Uganda.

It would include representatives of all groups in the country, including both military and civilians, said Mr. Museveni, a former defence minister who first took up arms against President Milton Obote, overthrown by the army last July.

Mr. Museveni said on Uganda Radio Sunday he had dissolved Gen. Okello's military council but there has been no news of Gen. Okello since Saturday when he met Kenyan officials briefly at the Kenyan border before returning to Uganda by helicopter.

In Nairobi, NRA officials said Mr. Museveni was giving priority to restoring communications with the outside world.

Kampala has been cut off for several days, with no telephone or tele links and road and rail communications to the Kenya border, 220 kilometres to the east, severed.

Landlocked Uganda gets its oil supplies and most of its other imports from Kenya and exports its coffee over the same route.

Industry sources in Nairobi said coffee exports had been completely halted.

There were fears at the weekend that soldiers who had pulled out of Kampala during the fighting would re-group at Jinja, 80 kilometres east, where separate bridges carry road and rail traffic

across the Nile.

The Owen Falls Hydroelectric Power Station, which supplies electricity to Kampala and most of the country, is also at Jinja.

But NRA leaders said the fleeing troops had left Jinja and were heading further east and north.

United Nations officials in north eastern Uganda have reported coming under attack from fleeing government soldiers and some U.N. staff have been evacuated to Kenya.

Freight transporters in Nairobi say they are waiting for the situation to clarify in Uganda before sending any more trucks to the border.

Long queues of loaded trucks and petrol tankers are already bunched up at the Busia and Malaba border crossings in western Kenya.

Kenya, fearing violence from troops of the ousted regime, stepped up security along the border as thousands of Ugandans fled into Kenya.

At Busia, the Kenyan district commissioner warned local residents not to harbour illegal aliens and to stay away from the immediate border area and not hamper the security forces stationed there.

Busia residents said there had been shooting on the Ugandan side of the border apparently between rival groups of fleeing soldiers.

Tribal killings continue

The first group of evacuees out of Uganda arrived in Kenya Sunday, telling of massacres of some fleeing government troops by soldiers from rival tribes.

Seven employees of the United

Nations World Food Programme (WFP) and three workers of the Lutheran World Federation arrived in Nairobi aboard a Cessna 560 from Moroto, Uganda, 350 kilometres north of Kampala.

The 10, two Irishmen, two Kenyans, three Ghanaians, a Filipino, a Bangladeshi and an Ethiopian — asked to be evacuated by air after they found themselves cut off by road and in the path of marauding army deserters fleeing fighting in Kampala.

Based on the evacuees' accounts, it appeared that Langi and Karamojong tribesmen were separately attacking Acholi tribesmen. The Langi were said to have set up roadblocks in the north, cutting off the path of Acholi soldiers trying to flee to Sudan following the fall of Kampala, to the rebel army.

The Karamojong, a warrior tribe, reportedly had formed vigilante groups and were hunting down Acholi.

"The Acholi are going to get it in the neck this time," Danny Matthews of Northern Ireland, one of the evacuees told the Associated Press. "They are chopping them up."

Both the Karamojong and the Langi groups included former government soldiers, the evacuees said, but they were not working together.

Matthews, an agriculture expert for the Lutheran World Federation, fled with two fellow employees, another Irishman and a Kenyan. The only thing he was able to bring out was a small, green cashbox which he thought contained his passport, but did not.

The Cessna 560 normally seats six passengers and has one pilot's seat. The plane's seats were taken out before leaving Nairobi to accommodate the extra passengers.

All the evacuees had to huddle on the floor.

"I absolutely had to yank it off

the ground," said pilot Mike Gremling. "It was overweight, but it is a good plane and it does better than the book says."

It was a 90-minute flight one-way, Matthews said, and he spotted the evacuees waving clothing over their heads to get his attention.

"They were waiting and they started running toward the plane when it landed," he said. "It was on the ground six minutes."

"People were standing around the runway at a distance, but I didn't see any of them with guns."

Many of the U.N. personnel said they had been assaulted by the fleeing troops — kicked, struck with the butts of rifles.

Badryl Islam, 36, of Bangladesh, said one soldier repeatedly pointed a rifle at his stomach, then quickly yanked the barrel of the weapon skyward and fired it.

"I was worried that his timing would be off and that the gun would go off while it was still pointed at my body," Islam said.

The WFP people said two different groups of soldiers showed up at their compound Saturday and that both groups beat and robbed them, stole vehicles and looted the storehouse.

Matthews and his colleagues at the nearby Lutheran World Federation were in radio contact with the WFP personnel.

"We knew our compound would be next, so we escaped through the bush," he said.

The two relief groups met at a nearby Catholic mission where some armed Karamojong tribesmen protected them. One of the U.N. staffers took a radio with him and called the Kampala office Sunday morning, which in turn called Nairobi and arranged for the evacuation.

Most of the tribesmen involved in the bloodletting were members of the government army.

Ireland's new political party increases support

DUBLIN (R) — Ireland's new Progressive Democrats' Party, founded by two dissident members of the powerful Fianna Fail organisation, has had a dramatic increase in support, raising the possibility of big changes in Irish politics.

Des O'Malley and Mary Harney had been outspoken critics of Fianna Fail leader Charles Haughey, and were involved in a number of challenges to his leadership.

They were finally expelled from the party after openly disagreeing with Mr. Haughey's opposition to a recent Anglo-Irish agreement giving Dublin a say in running British-ruled Northern Ireland.

Mr. Haughey's argument that the accord would hinder rather than help the cause of a united Ireland found little support among the public, according to opinion polls.

By last week the Progressive Democrats had four sitting members of parliament, all ex-followers of Mr. Haughey, making them fourth in parliamentary numbers after Fianna Fail and the two coalition partners Fine Gael and Labour.

The latest and most important recruit was Bobby Molloy, who had been a member of Fianna Fail's front bench. He is a representative from Galway in the west, regarded as the heartland of the established party's support.

The new Democrats also claimed to have enrolled over 12,000 members, twice as many as Labour, which has 15 seats in parliament, and a third of the nationwide membership of Fine Gael, which has over 70 seats.

Although most of the recruits have come from Fianna Fail, the group has picked up some senior figures from the other two main parties, including several ex-members of parliament and local organisations. Rumours of further defections abound.

By early March the new party hopes to have completed a series of public meetings around the country to launch local organisations in all 41 constituencies.

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Indochina urges talks on repatriation of refugees

BANGKOK, Thailand (AP) — Communist Indochina broadcast a call Monday for negotiations on the repatriation of Kampuchean refugees living in Thailand.

A communiqué issued by the foreign ministers of Vietnam, Laos and the Vietnamese-installed government of Kampuchea also proposed that refugee camps be moved from the Thai-Kampuchean border and that Kampuchean guerrillas be banned from using them.

The communiqué was issued by the ministers after they held their 12th conference on Jan. 23-24 and was carried by the Vietnam News Agency, monitored in Bangkok.

The statement offered no new proposals for resolving the conflict over Vietnam's occupation of Kampuchea, which has put Indochina at odds with non-

Communist South East Asia and its allies.

It said Phnom Penh was ready to negotiate with opposing guerrilla forces to achieve "national reconciliation" and free elections after a Vietnamese withdrawal. But it made clear that any solution must be based on the removal of "the Pol Pot clique" and a halt to outside aid to the guerrillas.

Pol Pot's Khmer Rouge forces, now the most powerful guerrilla group, were expelled from Phnom Penh by Vietnam's invasion.

The communiqué said Phnom Penh "is prepared to negotiate on the repatriation of Kampuchean refugees living at present in Thailand." It added, "the refugee camps should be transferred away from the Thai-Kampuchean border and placed altogether under the control of the humanitarian organisations."

Communal, territorial feuds worsen in North India

NEW DELHI (R) — Troops and paramilitary police watched trouble spots in north India Monday as worsening communal and territorial feuds threatened to boil over.

Political leaders of neighbouring Punjab and Haryana states, both sides in no mood to compromise, failed late Sunday night to resolve a bitter territorial dispute.

In the Sikh holy city of Amritsar, Reuters correspondent Moses Manoharan reported that militant Sikhs ousted moderates from key religious offices and gained effective control of their religion's holiest shrine, the Golden Temple.

The simmering disputes sent paramilitary police reinforcements streaming into Punjab and Haryana while army units went on alert.

In the past few days, long-distance train and bus travel has been curtailed. State border crossings are being carefully watched as central government officials monitor developments.

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Geologic features of solar system found on Uranian moon

PASADENA, California (R) — Scientists have viewed some of the solar system's most bizarre geologic forms in spectacular photographs of a major moon of Uranus taken by the Voyager 2 spacecraft.

Scientists at the U.S. space agency's Jet Propulsion Laboratory presented other scientific findings of the first close-range visit to the mysterious planet, but said the high-resolution photographs of the Uranian moon Miranda that came in over 1.8 billion miles (2.88 billion kilometres) left them awestruck.

Hundreds of craters mottling the surface of Miranda had been expected, but huge road-like valleys, steep and jagged canyons, towering peaks and a chevron-shaped bright spot in the middle of the satellite, and other signs of what appeared to be intense internal activity were totally surprising.

"I think no one could have anticipated even in an approximate way the exotic nature of what I'm going to show you this morning," said Laurence Soderblom, deputy leader of the Voyager team ana-

lysing some 6,000 photographs taken by Voyager on Friday during its closest approach to Uranus.

"If you can imagine taking all of the bizarre geologic forms in the solar system and putting them together on one object, you've got it in front of you," said Soderblom, who works for the U.S. Geological Survey.

He told a news conference that Miranda, which is closer to Uranus than any other of the five previously known moons (Voyager found 10 new small satellites), exhibited 10 distinct topographical features, adding there was nothing else like it in the solar system.

He said some of the features indicated activity similar to earthquakes on earth caused by fault lines, but added he could not begin to explain what the features meant in terms of the origin and evolution of the Uranian system.

All of the five major moons are very dark in appearance, and scientists attributed the picture sharpness to remarkable engineering and navigational work on the ground that allowed Voyager's cameras to take 15-second-long ex-

Portuguese stone Communist Party headquarters after indecisive vote

LISBON (Agencies) — Police said that demonstrators stoned Communist Party headquarters in Portugal's northern city of Oporto Monday after an indecisive presidential election that now goes into a run-off between two opposing candidates.

Right-wing law professor Dogo Freitas Do Amaral and former Socialist Prime Minister Mario Soares, who eliminated two other candidates Sunday but each failed to gain more than 50 per cent of the votes, will take part in the run-off on Feb. 16 to decide who will be Portugal's first civilian president in 60 years.

Soon after Sunday's election results were known, several hundred demonstrators chanting anti-Communist slogans gathered outside the headquarters of the pro-Soviet Communist Party in Oporto and threw stones, breaking several windows, police said.

The protesters dispersed when riot police arrived and no one was hurt. Communist Party leaders in Oporto said the demonstrators were Freitas Do Amaral supporters.

In Lisbon, supporters of both Mr. Soares and Mr. Freitas Do Amaral celebrated noisily but no

incidents were reported.

The Communist Party had backed dissident Socialist Francisco Salgado Zenha, a left-wing candidate eliminated in Sunday's vote together with former independent prime minister and Catholic intellectual Maria De Lourdes Pintasilgo.

Mr. Freitas Do Amaral, 44, a former defence and foreign minister who stood on a platform of national pride, won nearly 57 per cent of the vote.

Julian supporters of Mr. Soares, who got just over 25 per cent, took to the streets with fireworks and hooting convoys of cars, but he faces a difficult task in beating Mr. Freitas Do Amaral on Feb. 16.

Mr. Soares told reporters: "We have managed to get to the second round but the most important thing, the defeat of the right-wing candidate, has not yet been achieved."

Salgado Zenha won nearly 21 per cent of the vote and Pintasilgo just over seven per cent.

Although both defeated candidates both said they would not vote for Mr. Freitas Do Amaral in the second round, many of their supporters, especially the Communists, might not back Mr. Soares.

Stockholm security talks start today

STOCKHOLM, Sweden (AP) — The 35-nation European Security Conference opens a third year of East-West talks on Tuesday in an optimistic mood underlined by scheduled visits of the foreign ministers of France and West Germany.

Foreign Ministers Roland Dumas of France and Hans-Dietrich Genscher of West Germany were to speak at the opening of the 9th session of the conference, which is trying to reach agreement on measures to reduce the risk of war in Europe.

Maltese Foreign Minister Alex Soerens-Trigona was also scheduled to speak at the opening plenary session.

Appearances by Mr. Dumas and Mr. Genscher, the most prominent visitors since the inauguration in Jan. 1984, was seen as a sign of increasing determination to beat the September 1986 deadline when the conference adjourns.

U.S. President Ronald Reagan expressed satisfaction last Tuesday with progress made at Stockholm and predicted that an agreement "with important implications" will be reached this year.

"If the Stockholm conference is successful... it can help to lower the barriers which now divide Europe artificially East from West," Mr. Reagan said in a statement after meeting in Washington with U.S. chief delegate Robert L. Barry.

The Stockholm conference on security and confidence-building measures and disarmament in Europe is an offshoot of the East-West Helsinki accords signed in 1975. It involves the United States and Canada, the Soviet Union and all European countries except Albania.

Its mandate is interpreted by countries of the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) and by a group of neutral and non-aligned countries to deal primarily with measures such as exchanging military information between East and West, advance notification of each other's military activities and sending observers to each others' major military exercises.

The Warsaw Pact countries

have pushed also for a legally binding non-aggression treaty, which the West has argued should not be taken up at Stockholm.

After spending the first year bogged down in procedural issues, concrete talks got underway last year as the dark clouds of stormy relations between the two superpowers gradually lifted.

As the conference went into a Christmas recess, delegates noted that signals from Mr. Reagan and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev at the Geneva summit meeting last November indicated a new political willingness to work out a compromise.

Mr. Barry, speaking to reporters at NATO headquarters in Brussels last Friday, said he remained optimistic, that an overall accord could be reached by September. He said NATO agreed the conference should begin drafting a final accord during the coming session.

Soviet chief delegate Oleg Gripenko was more cautiously optimistic. He stressed that a wide gap between East and West still remained on several issues.

Indonesian extremist planned escape to Iran after bombing

JAKARTA (R) — An Indonesian Muslim has told a court he was given money for a passport and promised a ticket to Iran for helping bomb one of the world's great monuments, the ancient Buddhist temple of Borobudur.

Achmad Muladawila said Ibrahim masterminded last year's attack. He also said Ibrahim preached the Shi'ite doctrine in this nation where most people are moderate Sunni Muslims. Military officers believe Ibrahim fled to Iran.

Muladawila, 25, was testifying at the trial of co-defendant Abdul Kadir Ali Al Habsyi, 26. Muladawila is on trial in another court.

They are charged along with Abdul Kadir Baraja, 41, with subversion for involvement in the bombing of a bus which killed seven people, the bombing of a Catholic Church and the Borobudur attack.

The Borobudur National Monument badly damaged nine shrines at the huge eighth-century temple in central Java. It had only been reopened to the public in 1983 after a \$24 million restoration programme.

The temple, bus and church

blasts were part of a wave of Islamic unrest which followed bloody clashes in Jakarta between troops and Muslims in September 1984. The military says 30 people were killed in the clashes.

Muladawila said he and Habsyi were to have planted the Borobudur bombs, which blew up part of the temple. But Ibrahim sent Al Habsyi home because he was too scared to take part.

Muladawila also said he and Habsyi had decided not to throw bombs into a crowded church because Ibrahim told them not to injure anyone. They instead bombed another building at Malang, East Java, he said.

Ibrahim himself bombed the church when it was empty, he added.

Muladawila said Habsyi and three others later set off by bus for Bali with explosives on the instructions of Ibrahim who by then had fled the country.

The explosives overheated near the town of Banyuwangi, East Java, last March. Habsyi escaped unhurt but his three companions and four passengers were killed, the court was told.

China opens international defence exhibition

PEKING (R) — China's first international defence exhibition, aimed at modernising the country's armed forces, opened Monday in Peking.

Many of the world's major arms manufacturers have exhibits at the show, which features a Polish training plane, a Swedish armoured personnel carrier and models or pictures of tanks, missiles, guns, aeroplanes and helicopters.

More than 150 exhibitors from more than 16 countries or regions, including China, set up stalls in a gleaming white exhibition centre which opened last year.

"This exhibition shows the sophisticated approach China is now applying to getting defence technology," a foreign military attaché told Reuters.

Companies represented include Aerospaciale and Matra of France, MMB and AEG of West Germany, Vickers and Ferranti of Britain and Nordrup, Litton and Sikorsky aircraft of the United States.

"China offers a tremendous opportunity to defence manufacturers," said Stephen Lowe, a representative of the U.S. Garrett Corp., a producer of aerospace and industrial equipment.

Lowe said China wanted joint production and technical agreements as well as direct sales.

Andrew Kay, chairman of China promotion which organised the exhibition, said Chinese ministries had named thousands of items they wanted to see.

Kay said firms from South Korea, South Africa and Israel had been excluded from the exhibition for diplomatic reasons, while no Japanese firm had proposed taking part "because of the sensitivity of defence matters in that country."

China is in the middle of far-reaching changes to streamline and modernise its armed forces.

It is demobilising one million people from its armed forces of four million and earlier this month set up an elite defence university to train military commanders and improve links with foreign military academies.

These steps, and Monday's exhibition, are very significant steps in the professionalisation of China's army, the foreign attaché said.



Teacher to die for acid throwing

DHAKA (R) — A 28-year-old teacher has been sentenced to death by a Bangladesh military court for throwing acid on a former girl student and her husband to avenge a broken love affair, police said Monday. Mostafa Kamal, 19-year-old Razia Begum and her newly-wed husband by spraying acid through a window of their house in the western district of Jessore last August. Kamal developed a passion for Begum when he was her house tutor and became angry when her father turned down his marriage proposal. Court Chairman Nurul Huq said in his verdict Sunday.

Tomb robbers uncover Etruscan cemetery

VOLTERRA, Italy (R) — Archaeologists believe a gang of tomb robbers arrested this weekend may have discovered a previously unknown Etruscan cemetery, police sources have said. The four robbers arrested while excavating at Fonte Di Rocca Sillana, near Volterra in central Italy, have been charged with attempted theft and illegal excavation.

Ugandan unrest threatens wildlife

NAIROBI (R) — Uganda's once abundant wildlife, which has suffered badly from poaching by unruly soldiers during the past 15 years, is again under threat — this time from soldiers fleeing from fighting in the capital, Kampala. United Nations officials in Uganda said Monday that fleeing soldiers were reported to have occupied the Paraa safari lodge in the Murchison Falls National Park, and to be killing game animals for food. Wildlife experts in Nairobi are dismayed by the latest threat to the animals.

The Murchison Falls Park had been reported well from the destruction it suffered a few years ago. The elephants were increasing, although there are no more than a thousand or so now left there, one expert said. "The rhino population was already dangerously low and the rare white rhino... is already extinct there. If large numbers of runaway troops are now killing animals again, it will be a tragedy for Uganda's once abundant wildlife."

60 oil-covered swans may be slaughtered

BERWICK-UPON-TWEED, England (AP) — At least 60 oil-covered swans might have to be slaughtered after vandals discharged 2,000 gallons of oil into the River Tweed in north east England, officials say. The Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (RSPCA) said several of its marksmen would be sent to the river mouth near Berwick-Upon-Tweed on Monday to kill swans that appear beyond rescue. "We are having to shoot many of the swans because they are so thoroughly covered in oil they are beyond treatment," said an RSPCA spokesman.

"Others we will try to clean and put back in the river." Police said vandals who broke into a riverside factory at the weekend discharged the diesel oil through a sewage pipe into the river.

Thai police smash fake passport ring

BANGKOK (R) — Five members of a passport forgery ring which helped to smuggle hundreds of Chinese into the United States, Canada, Mexico and Australia over the past three years have been arrested, Thai police said Monday. Immigration official Suanthorn Minthorn identified them as Tan Jin Phat and Tummy Suanthorn of Indonesia, Cheung Ai Hoe and Wong Chun Cheung of Hong Kong and Wang T. Sung Yang, a Taiwanese woman. All were charged with forgery. The two Indonesians were also charged with trying to bribe police not to search their luggage. Suanthorn said. All five denied the charges, he told Reuters. He said police, ignoring \$7,400 bribes, discovered 50 Indonesian, Hong Kong, Thai and Chinese passports, fake visa stamps for numerous countries and counterfeit money in a bathroom stall. Information provided by U.S. authorities, Minthorn said, led to the arrests, he said.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN AND OMAR SHARIF
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ANSWERS TO WEEKLY BRIDGE QUIZ

Q.1—Neither vulnerable, as South with 60 on score you hold:
♦K75 ♠A6 ♣Q542 ♦J185
The bidding has proceeded:
North East South West
1 ♠ Pass 2 ♣ Pass
3 ♠ Pass 7
What action do you take?
A.—The sacrificial lamb has arrived at the altar. West's decision to reopen should be regarded as an unusual gesture of generosity. He was hoping that his partner had some of the values you are holding. Double, and count the shekels.

Q.2—Neither vulnerable, as South you hold:
♦J65 ♠K84 ♣K10 ♦A952
The bidding has proceeded:
North East South West
1 ♠ Pass 2 ♣ Pass
3 ♠ Pass 7
What do you bid now?
A.—You have a very promising hand, but you have already told partner that when you made a two-over-one response. For the moment, you need do no more than raise to four spades—any move toward slam must come from partner.

Q.3—As South, vulnerable, you hold:
♦KJ765 ♠AJ54 ♣J103 ♦6
The bidding has proceeded:
West North East South
1 ♠ Double 1 ♠ 2 ♣
Pass 2 NT Pass 7
What do you bid now?
A.—Something strange is going on here. How could East have the values to bid hearts and partner two no trump when you are looking at two stoppers in the suit? It looks as if East is using the vulnerability in an attempt to talk you out of something. Bid three hearts and see what partner does.

Q.4—East-West vulnerable, as South you hold:
♦Q93 ♠K73 ♣K102 ♦K765
The bidding has proceeded:
East South West North
Pass Pass 1 ♠ 1 ♠
4 ♣ ?
What action do you take?
A.—Despite your two kings, you would not rate your defensive prospects too highly. At this vulnerability, you would be inclined to take out some protection by bidding four spades. On a good day, it might even make.

Q.5—As South, vulnerable, you hold:
♦AJ9 ♠KJ8 ♣Q1086 ♦J98
The bidding has proceeded:
South West North East
Pass Pass 1 ♠ Pass
2 NT 6 ♣ ?
What do you bid now?
A.—Although your club stopper can only be described as sketchy, your hand is no trump oriented and we would be inclined to jump to two no trump. By a panned hand, that shows a 1-1-2 points and is not forcing. Our scattering of honor cards suggests that it is very likely that partner has something in clubs.

Q.6—As South, vulnerable, you hold:
♦A5752 ♠Q95 ♣Q10875
The bidding has proceeded:
West North East South
1 ♠ Double 1 ♠ 2 ♣
Pass 2 NT Pass 7
What action do you take?
A.—In support of one of partner's suits, your hand is worth 15 points. We would not let the non-vulnerable opponents steal the contract. Our choice is five diamonds, forcing partner to choose between your two suits.